THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1868. VOL. 29.—NO. 65

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A nice Two-story Frame House, nearly new, containing seven rooms, with front and back yards. Apply at 4½ Jefferson street, up-stairs. nov5 st0

FOR RENT.—A fine RESIDENCE on Beal street, No. 353, near Col. Topp's residence, in good condition—rent cheap.
ALLEN BROS.,
nov5 1w Commercial Hotel.

FOR RENT.—A COTTAGE with six rooms, lot 50 by 180 feet, good garden attached, on La Rose street, 200 feet from the Hernando street railroad. Inquire at the corner of South and Hernando road. nov5 3t

HOUSE FOR RENT.—The Residence of J. Stanwood Meeken on Brinkley avenue, north of Poplar street, for rent on reasonable terms. Apply to Meeken Bros. oct3 1m

FOR RENT.—A Front Room in the house, No. 14 Jefferson street, suitable for cotton broker, lawyer or doctor. It adjoins the editorial room of the Appeal. Inquire of JOHN AINSLIE, at the Appeal office. oc27

FOR RENT.—An elegant Residence on Union street and two New Cottages convenient to business. Rent very low. Apply to
HANSON & SWINGLEY,
oc22 1f Attorneys, 15 Union street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The whole or a fractional part of section 12, township 2, range 10 west, in DeSoto county, dis. 24 miles from Hardie-man and 3 miles from DeSoto Front. About 600 acres on a ridge from 2 to 4 feet above the highest overflow—60 acres cleared.
H. L. BEDFORD,
nov1 1w Germantown, Tenn.

FOR SALE.—A good chance for a baker or confectioner is to buy my place in Columbus, Ky., at the railroad depot and steamboat landing. Very good stand for retail and transient business. Lot 25 by 100, with store, bakery and a good dwelling house. Price $1000. Must be sold within a month.
FRANK KIRCHNER, Proprietor.
Columbus, Ky., October 25, 1868. o28 2w

FOR SALE.—A good second-hand STEAM SAW MILL and fixtures, all complete. Inquire of Henry T. Jones, Adm'r of Wm. C. Harrison, deceased, at Germantown, for terms.
HENRY T. JONES, Adm'r
oc21 lawdw* of W. C. Harrison, dec'd.

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHT.—The Patent Right of a newly invented "Lock Guard" for any State in the Union can be secured by application to the undersigned. It is useful, and will pay active men who engage in its sale. Call in use at this office, where those interested can inspect it. Address
SAM SHLOSS, Appeal.
oct3 3t

SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EASY TERMS.—My lands, 3 miles east of the city, are for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, for cash or on any time—from one to ten years, and in any quantity—from 3 acres to 300. My residence, with from 14 to 20 acres land, will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, or on the usual terms. Apply to myself, on the premises, or to Boyster, Trezevant & Co., my agents, in the city.
N. M. TREZEVANT.
oc17

WANTS.

WANTED.—By an experienced Sawyer and Engineer, a situation at a sawmill. Address A. B. Appeal office. nov5 3t

WANTED.—By a competent man, a situation as Book-keeper or Salesman—a Cotton and Grocery house preferred. The applicant has been engaged in business in Memphis for twelve years. The best of city and country references given. Address T., care J. M. Keating, Appeal office. sep1

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Incorporators and Stockholders of the Memphis, Holly Springs, Oklahoma and Selma Railroad, in Okolona, on MONDAY, November 9th, for the purpose of organization. A prompt and full attendance is expected.
sep30 W. E. FORREST, President, protem.

Notice.

I HAVE a good EIGHTY SAW PRATT GIN, which I will sell cheap. I refer to Messrs. Galbreath, Stewart & Co.
se8 tf A. WRIGHT.

Notice.

I HAVE two beautiful and well improved Plantations in Lee county, Ga., within three miles of the city of Albany, bounded by one of the best railroads in the State, and a fine Lot and commodious Dwelling in the city, which I will gladly sell or exchange for other property, nearer to me.
A. WRIGHT.
ap18

LAWYERS.

JOHN P. CARUTHERS. WM. J. SYKES.
CARUTHERS & SYKES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Ayres Building,
East Side Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.
oct6 1m

ALBERT PIKE, CHARLES W. ADAMS, L. H. PIKE
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Attorneys, Solicitors & Proctors
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ATTEND to cases in the different Courts sitting at Memphis, and in the river counties of Arkansas.

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THIS firm will practice in the United States Supreme Court and Court of Claims, and will attend to the recovery of debts, accounts and claims against the Government or individuals, and to business before Congress or in the Departments.

The senior member of the firm (late of the Memphis Appeal) has long been known in the highest courts of the country; and the junior has had large experience in departmental and other business during many years of public service in the House and Senate. They offer their best and faithful services to those who may need them. jy3-sep10 1y

S. WRIGHT, L. D. M'KISICK. LUKE E. WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,

IN the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

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Oysters Served in Every Style.
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ITALY.

The Prominent Statesmen and Generals of the New Kingdom

The recent revelations and recriminations touching Prussia made in the Florence Parliament by Gen. della Marmora have been interpreted not only as a symptom of approaching war on the Continent, but as signifying that the army of Italy has already been secured by the French Emperor to assist in carrying out his projects. However this may be, the revelations referred to have attained such notoriety as to justify a glance into the record of present Italian notabilities.

Alfonso della Marmora, the most conspicuous Italian since Cavour, is a Piedmontese by birth, of noble family and over sixty years of age. He was reared in the Academia Militaire of Turin and entered the army of Carlo Alberto as lieutenant of cavalry. At the disastrous battle of Novara, in 1849, which forced the abdication of that sovereign and crushed to the ground Italian aspirations, La Marmora acquired the reputation that he has steadily borne ever since—that of a brave and stubborn, but incompetent fighter. Notwithstanding this incompetency, so unmistakably displayed, he was enabled not only to retain his position in the army under the succeeding King, Victor Emanuel II, but to rise by dint of unequalled courage and energy to the military and political eminence he has reached of late years. Cavour knew well his defects, yet he could do no better than to lift him up into chief command as War Minister in his Cabinet, and make him the armed representative of the "Italian question" in the face of Europe. Accordingly he was sent with fifteen thousand troops to the Crimea, where he was enabled to acquit himself passably well, owing to the very slight part he took in the proceedings against the Russians. During the campaign of 1859 he was reduced to the status of an automaton, nominally commanding the Italian wing of the allied army. Marshal Neil and Napoleon III were too well acquainted with the Italianissimo General to allow him any real control over his sixty thousand men on such an important field as that of Solferino. After Villafranca, La Marmora reappeared prominently in 1866, both as Prime Minister and Generalissimo of Italy. In the beginning of that year he formed the alliance with Prussia to expel the Austrians from Venetia; and, in accordance therewith, a plan of campaign was forwarded to him from Berlin for the guidance of the Italian army. Bismarck, it seems, also believes in automatons. But La Marmora, thus rudely wounded in his own conceit, disregarded Moltke's plan, blundered headlong into the very heart of the Quadrilateral and allowed the Austrians to inclose him in their steel trap at their leisure. Consequently, while the battle of Custozza exhibited an improvement in fighting on the part of the Italian soldiers, it only proved once again the military incapacity of their old martinet commander. Since then La Marmora has been diligently engaged in explaining away his defeat; and his recent revelations in regard to the plan, policy and general treatment inflicted on him by Bismarck appear to have been a soothing balm unto himself and his compatriots. He has always been a warm partisan of the French alliance, or rather a tool of the French Emperor. In politics La Marmora was early forced to join the liberal school of Cavour, who taught him the most liberal principles with regard to the rights of property and person as illustrated by the noble count's famous ejectment of the priests, monks and nuns from their churches and convents in 1854-55. It is not strange, therefore, that he should be a devout believer in brute force, militarily disciplined and applied to the execution of "liberal principles" on a like scale. One of his favorite pastimes when organizing the Sardinian army consisted in occupying himself in the pettiest and most insignificant details of the service; parading the Sardinians in the streets one day arrayed in a certain set of coat buttons, a certain formal cut of beard, and in certain uniform colors, and then reversing or altering the display the very day after. Such amusing experiments in the steps to attain a finality or ideal of uniform for King Victor's troops would last for weeks—aye, for months—at a time; but never at any time did the grave and busy La Marmora pay attention to the satirical cuts and jokes of the *Fischietto*. He is by no means popular with the Italians; yet, though he is now reduced to a simple deputy's seat in Parliament, it is not unlikely he will again loom up in the highest military and political position as the protege of Louis Napoleon. He is especially notorious for looking downwards upon Garibaldi & Co., snubbing downright all "volunteers." Regular troops are his pets. In his estimation of the regular army—which he claims to have created—he carries the well known Italian sensitiveness and touchiness to an absurd degree; hence the superiority so marked of the French officers and soldiers over his army in 1859, and upon the plains of Lombardy, aroused his jealousies to the flaming point. What between the latter and the charge of ingratitude cast into their teeth from France, "the Frenchman" is almost as odious to-day among the Italians as was only lately "the German." The scale may possibly slightly incline towards *il Francese* because *il Tedesco* was out of all conscience too brutal; still the Italians vociferously decline all bonds of obligation to any nation whatsoever, on the ground that a great nation of the first water cannot permit or accept dictation from "the foreigner." They claim that the new kingdom, according to the *Italia-fara da-se* doctrine of Carlo Alberto can and will suffice unto itself. Just as loudly on the other side do the French constantly assert their utter inability to understand why their Emperor sacrificed their blood and treasure for such vagabonds and *vauriens* as "those Italians!" So runs the little quarrel in the great Latin family. It remains for the Emperor to explain the why. Perhaps he may some day.

Not so notorious a warrior as LaMarmora, but a far more competent and successful one, is Gen. Enrico Cialdini. This latter General, long before the wars of 1859-'60-'66, had actively served in the armies of foreign governments, and had received high rewards for his gallantry in battle. His list of decorations, greatly augmented of late years, is endless, and his gala uniform displays an unequaled number of medals, grand crosses, ribbons, etc. During the campaign of 1859, and especially at the battle of Palestro, he distinguished himself over all the other Italian Generals. But his greatest achievement, the one which spread his fame extensively, was his defeat, in 1860, of the Pope's army under Lamoriciere. To defeat not only a Pope's army, but at the same time the most renowned and able French General of the day, elevated him to the highest pinnacle in the eyes of his countrymen, while it secured him eternal damnation from Pius IX. Of course he went up high on the list of excommunicated, and fulminated along with King Vittorio and Count Cavour. It must be recollected in fairness to the just fame of Lamoriciere, that Cialdini possessed all the advantage of superior numbers and *morale* at the battle of Castelfidardo. Since that day he has occupied the position of First Corps Commander in the army. He is very much liked both by the citizens and soldiers, on account of rare energy and ability, joined to the most sterling patriotism. He is yet in his prime.

The other Italian generals, of the subordinate division commanders, have only a local reputation, and are not deserving of mention beyond the fact that they were formerly Garibaldi's lieutenants in Bomba days when he waged war on his own hook. To-day most of the officers of the Italian army are from Piedmont, the old province that has always manifested the military spirit and is now the nucleus around which conscription has gathered the swarthy Tuscans and the dark-hued Neapolitans. But while the Piedmontese officers have given to new Italy their military spirit and education, they have also contributed all the brutality of discipline copied from the Austrian system and all the narrow-mindedness which so distinguish them. The consequence is, that a cry of complaint has arisen in the rest of the army from among officers and men that there has been inflicted on them too much of "Piedmontese." The effects of the arrogant system introduced by the superior Piedmontese of the old army are visible to the extent of having destroyed that affection, admiration and confidence which are necessary between the various members of an army and which so notably exist in the French service. Besides this great drawback, the Italian forces are deficient in all equipments—in arms, uniforms and rations; no Chassepots or any other luxuries for them while the treasury at Florence remains so empty. It is estimated that in case of war to-day Italy could not put into action and efficient service a larger force than little Sardinia did, although the army now numbers over two hundred thousand men.

As regards the Italian navy, it is entirely lacking in material and men. The maritime organization existing in 1866 was squelched in the combat at Lissa by the mismanagement of the celebrated Admiral Persano—celebrated for having been court martialed on account of that defeat.

Gen. Menabrea, the actual premier of the Cabinet, has always proven himself a very shallow statesman, and is regarded by his countrymen as entirely unfitted for such an important office. He was nothing under Cavour, although a genuine Piedmontese and a mathematician of some note. He fills high functions to-day solely because he is shown to be a mere instrument in the hands of La Marmora, and, through the latter, of Napoleon III.

On the other hand Urbino Ratazzi, another Piedmontese—all the honorable men of Italy are now from one province—and the leader of the opposition, is really a capable man and the only statesman which the country of Cavour can now boast. Ratazzi left the Premiership not long since because he wished to throw himself into opposition to Louis Napoleon. He now leans towards an alliance with Prussia, goes in for the party of action headed by Mazzini and Garibaldi, and hereby hangs a tale. All the Italian statesmen have over and over again avowed that their country is naturally and forcibly interested in maintaining the good wishes and the alliance of France. To understand, therefore, the singular opposition moved by Signor Ratazzi, it must be borne in mind that he has been constituted a mere instrument of attack against the empire by means of the superior will and skill of a woman, and that woman no other than his wife. This lady, though a cousin of the French potentate, was banished by him from Paris at the time of the *coup d'etat*. From that date she has continually kept up a *guerre de femme* against the Tuileries and has never ceased to enlist on her side of the arena all whom she could muster. She has emphatically enlisted her husband, Signor Ratazzi, who is a very stout opponent, and, whether on that account or otherwise, it is true that she never hesitates to express her confident belief and knowledge that poor Victor Emanuel is a born blockhead and that fair Italy will soon be a republic.

TO THE ORIENT.

Cost of the Darien Ship Canal—Results of Its Completion.

American enterprise has at last taken the initiatory steps for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. A number of leading capitalists in our city have formed themselves into a company for the construction of the work, and the books for subscriptions of capital will be opened in a few days. The estimated cost of the work will be $100,000 000, and the proposed capital of the company is fixed at that sum.

The utility and advantages to American commerce of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans at the narrowest point of the American continent, is a subject that is familiar to our readers. This journal has already demonstrated the importance of the work, and the necessity for its construction if the people of the United States desire to retain the commercial rank in the family of nations. Recent events fully confirm this view. In a short time the Suez canal will be opened, and Eastern commerce will then drift into the new channel. To European nations the advantages will be immediate and obvious, and even to the United States there would be a considerable though a lesser saving of time and expenses of transportation. But Americans, by the geographical position of their continent have the means of securing a shorter, better and more direct route to the East, and one that will achieve for them even larger results that Europeans can hope to gain from the grand work which so rapidly approaches completion, under the energy of M. de Lesseps, and the French Government.

The route between Panama and Aspinwall bays, which was formerly the favorite one for the construction of a canal, has been found to offer inferior advantages to those that can be obtained at Darien. The neck of land at the narrowest point of indentation is only thirty-four miles. On the Pacific side the coast deflection forms a natural bay that can be improved at comparatively slight expense into a spacious harbor. Then again, the Darien line is eleven miles shorter than the Panama route, and presents fewer natural obstacles. Nature has almost anticipated the work of man. A small cutting has rendered the rivers Atrato and San Juan, which flow into either ocean, navigable for small boats. These rivers present the advantages of head waters, available during the entire year for the canal. It has been estimated that a canal on this route one hundred and fifty feet wide at the bottom, sloping to a surface width of two hundred and seventy feet, and thirty-one feet deep, can be constructed at a cost inside the proposed capital of $100,000,000 of the new company. Estimates have been formed much lower than this amount, some of them falling as low as $30,000 000, but they are not reliable. The country certainly possesses vastly superior advantages than occurred in the construction of the Suez canal, but the experience warns us against placing original estimates of this kind too low.

The completion of the Darien canal by the New York merchants and capitalists, who have initiated it would be worthy the future destiny of the Empire City. In connection with our Pacific Railroad, it would divert the commerce of the East—which makes and unmakes nations—to our country, and in due time make New York the chief commercial city in the world. It would relieve our commerce from the condition of vassalage to the Old World, and be the means of extending the influence of the United States over the entire continent south of the Rio Grande. That the work will be vastly profitable, there can be no doubt. The South American States, in spite of their intestine commotions, are making rapid strides in an industrial point of view. They are developing their natural resources with an energy that promises the largest results. Even in Peru—almost desolated by the recent earthquake—a track is being laid for the "iron horse" from the coast to the city of Ariquipa, a distance of over one hundred miles—and at an elevation of 7259 feet above the level of the sea. In the other Southern American States, railroad enterprise is exercising an immense influence in developing their resources. As these Pacific States grow in wealth and importance, the want of a shorter route to the Atlantic will be rendered more apparent, and it is probable that before a couple of decades shall have passed away, the mere commerce of the Pacific coast alone, without the Eastern trade, would almost engross the proposed canal. The necessities of civilization may require not one Pacific Railroad, but many; and the construction of an additional canal—beside that of Darien—on the Panama and Aspinwall route.

THE PRESIDENCY.

How the Electoral Vote Was Cast in Former Years.

As many persons may wish to have the figures for reference, we print below the Electoral vote at each election since 1856, and the popular vote in 1860 and 1864:

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.

States	Electors in 1865	1856. Buchanan.	1856. Fremont.	1860. Lincoln.	1860. Breckinridge.	1860. Bell.	1860. Douglas.	1864. Lincoln.	1864. McClellan.	1868. Seymour.	1868. Grant.
8. Alabama	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	8
5. Arkansas	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	—
6. California	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
6. Connecticut	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—
3. Delaware	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	3
5. Florida	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	no vote	9
9. Georgia	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
18. Illinois	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	16	—	16	—
13. Indiana	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	13	—	13	—
4. Iowa	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	—
3. Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—
11. Kentucky	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
7. Louisiana	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
7. Maine	7	—	8	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—
7. Maryland	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	7	—	7	7
12. Massachusetts	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—
8. Michigan	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—
4. Minnesota	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	—
7. Mississippi	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	no vote	—
11. Missouri	9	—	—	—	—	9	11	—	—	11	—
5. New Hampshire	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
5. New Jersey	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
9. New York	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	33	—
10. North Carolina	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
21. Ohio	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	21	—
3. Oregon	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
26. Pennsylvania	27	—	27	—	—	—	—	26	—	26	—
4. Rhode Island	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
8. South Carolina	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	doubtful
10. Tennessee	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	10	—
6. Texas	6	—	5	5	4	—	—	—	—	no vote	—
5. Vermont	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—
7. Virginia	15	—	—	—	15	—	—	5	—	no vote	—
5. West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—
8. Wisconsin	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	3	—
294		174	114	180	72	39	12	212	21	103	93

STATES.	1864. Republican. Lincoln.	1864. Democratic. McClellan.	1868. Republican. Grant.	1868. Democratic. Seymour.
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	62,054	43,841	.....	.....
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	.....	.....
Delaware	8,155	8,767	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	189,496	158,730	.....	.....
Indiana	150,422	130,233	.....	.....
Iowa	89,075	49,991	.....	.....
Kansas	16,341	3,691	.....	.....
Kentucky	27,786	61,301	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	68,114	48,992	.....	.....
Maryland	40,153	29,733	.....	.....
Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	.....	.....
Michigan	91,521	74 601	.....	.....
Minnesota	25,060	17 373	.....	.....
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	72 750	31 678	.....	.....
Nevada	6,372	6,594	.....	.....
New Hampshire	36,400	32,871	.....	.....
New Jersey	60,723	48,034	.....	.....
New York	368,726	351,986	.....	.....
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	280,994	205,568	.....	.....
Oregon	9,888	8,457	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	.....	.....
Rhode Island	14,349	8,718	.....	.....
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	44,419	13,321	.....	.....
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	23,151	10 438	.....	.....
Wisconsin	83,458	65,884	.....	.....
Total	2,223,035	1,811,754	.....	.....

In 1864—Lincoln over McClellan 411,281
Total vote 4,034,789

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

The following table gives the popular and electoral vote, so far as we have been able to procure them, since the first election of George Washington:

Yr'l.	Candidates.	By what Party.	Popular Vote.	Electoral Vote.
1788.	Geo. Washington	Unanimously	.....	69
1792.	Geo. Washington	Unanimously	.....	132
1796.	John Adams	Federalist	.....	71
1796.	Thomas Jefferson	Republican	.....	68
1800.	Thomas Jefferson	Republican	.....	73
1800.	John Adams	Federalist	.....	64
1804.	Thomas Jefferson	Democrat	.....	162
1804.	Chas. C. Pinckney	Federalist	.....	14
1808.	James Madison	Republican	.....	122
1808.	Chas. C. Pinckney	Federalist	.....	47
1812.	James Madison	Republican	.....	127
1812.	De Witt Clinton	Federalist	.....	89
1816.	James Monroe	Republican	.....	183
1816.	Rufus King	Federalist	.....	34
1820.	James Monroe	Republican	.....	218
1824.	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	152,933	99
1824.	John Q. Adams	Federalist	105,321	84
1824.	W. H. Crawford	Can. Democrat	47,087	41
1824.	Henry Clay	Republican	47,087	37
1828.	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	642,806	178
1828.	John Q. Adams	Federalist	512,158	83
1832.	Andrew Jackson	Democrat	687,502	219
1832.	Henry Clay	Whig	550,189	49
1832.	John Floyd	Whig	.....	11
1832.	William Wirt	Whig	.....	7
1836.	Martin Van Buren	Democrat	771,908	170
1836.	W. H. Harrison	Whig	.....	73
1836.	Hugh L. White	Whig	.....	26
1836.	Daniel Webster	Whig	769,584	14
1836.	William P. Mangum	Whig	.....	11
1840.	Van Buren	Democrat	1,128,702	60
1840.	W. H. Harrison	Whig	1,274,203	234
1840.	J. G. Birney	Liberty	7,609	.....
1844.	James K. Polk	Democrat	1,329,013	170
1844.	Henry Clay	Whig	1,291,913	105
1844.	James G. Birney	Liberty	66,314	.....
1848.	Zachary Taylor	Whig	1,362,242	163
1848.	Lewis Cass	Democrat	1,220,779	127
1848.	Martin Van Buren	Free Soil	291,378	.....
1852.	Winfield Scott	Whig	1,384,537	42
1852.	Franklin Pierce	Democrat	1,588,943	254
1852.	John P. Hale	Free Soil	157,296	.....
1856.	John C. Fremont	Republican	1,341,812	114
1856.	James Buchanan	Democrat	1,834,337	174
1856.	Millard Fillmore	American	873,053	8
1860.	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	1,857,610	180
1860.	Stephen A. Douglas	Democrat	1,365,976	12
1860.	J. C. Breckinridge	Democrat	847,953	72
1860.	John Bell	Union	590,631	39
1864.	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	2,213,019	212
1864.	George B. McClellan	Democrat	1,811,754	21
1868.	U. S. Grant	Republican	.....	214
1868.	Horatio Seymour	Democrat	.....	80

INDIA.

Another Famine Threatens the Natives.

The London *Times* contains a letter from Calcutta under date of September 11, in which the writer announces the probability of another famine in various parts of India, owing to the failure of the rice crops. He says:

"Famine once more threatens Northern India, especially all those provinces to which alone the term Hindostan is correctly applied. There was hardly any hot weather, in the Indian sense, in May and June last. Again in July and August the heavens were opened with the most disastrous results in all the coast districts, east and west, on which the monsoon bursts. Orissa was swept; the other districts between Calcutta and the sea are still four feet under water; even more distant, Tirhoot was deluged. The rice crops rotted; those sown a second time are now rotting before my eyes. But in Bengal the crop of the year comes later, as we have two good reasons to know since 1866. On the rainfall this month and half of next depend the fate of the cold season crops and the lives of thousands. Now Bengal has already had much more than its whole year's supply. No less than seventy eight inches have fallen at Calcutta, or eleven more than the annual average, against fifty-three in the same time last year.

"Nor has Western India escaped the deluge. At this time last month it inundated Gugerat. Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kurrs, and the other great old cities there have been desolated. The news of a calamity which would in Europe have called forth the lamentation of nations, in India takes three weeks to travel across the continent. Houses have fallen down by tens of thousands, and lives, both European and native, have been lost, while railway bridges have been washed away.

"At this moment the sixty millions of human beings who live by the land between the Indus on the north, the Chumbul, if not Nerbudda, on the south, and the Dammoodah in the far east, are praying for rain in mosque and temple, through priest and idol. The Lahore and Loodana districts of the Punjab have the Baree Dooab canal or the Indus, but flour (*atta*) is at ten pound a shilling, and in the depth of the last famine it rarely reached seven pound.

"In Lower Bengal the crops have suffered from too much rain, and up in Behar they are suffering from too little. Rice that used to sell at thirty seers for a rupee (thirty pounds a shilling) is selling at twenty, and going up higher every day. If there should be no rain this month nothing can prevent a famine."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The manager of the *Independence Belge* receives a salary of fifty thousand francs. His paper receives more communications from screheads at the continental courts than any other journal in Europe. The *Independence* lately tried to have all its Paris correspondence telegraphed to Brussels; but it had to desist, several of its most valued Parisian contributors refusing to correspond in that manner, and thereby informing the Government of their names. The circulation of the *Independence Belge*, in Paris, is larger than that of any Government paper, except the *Patrie*.

—At the Alcazar coffee-house, two pretty little girls five and six years old, appear every night and delight the customers by their clever performances on the violin. Villemot, of the *Temps*, recently, was present, and says: "I was indescribably saddened by this sight. It was eleven o'clock at night. The hall was filled to suffocation. The atmosphere was reeking with tobacco and alcohol, and on the stage two sweet little angels playing on violins, with hands scarcely large enough to hold the bow. Poor little girls. Instead of standing in the midst of that pandemonium, they should have been in bed, dreaming the innocent dreams of childhood. What stony-hearted mother can expose her little daughters to such a fate?"

—There is now in Paris a movement on foot for the purpose of breaking down the constantly increasing influence of the women of the *demi-monde*. A society of ladies, to be called "The league of honest women," is to be organized. The members of this league pledge themselves not to patronize any establishments where the *demi-monde* is known to deal; not to rent any boxes at theaters to which the *demi monde* is admitted; not to ape the costumes introduced by the *demi mondes*; not to invite to their *soirees* any gentlemen who are known to keep mistresses, etc. Old Dupin suggested something of the kind four years ago. Very influential authors, artists, politicians, etc., now favor the formation of such a league.

—The managers of the *Gaulois* assert that they cleared one hundred thousand francs during the first two months of the existence of their paper. If this statement is true, the *Gaulois* would be more profitable than any other Parisian journal. Its canards about the Spanish revolution were decidedly successful, kept the Parisians for two weeks in a constant state of excitement. It is believed in Paris that the paper did not receive a single dispatch from Spain during the whole progress of the revolution, and that all the pretended telegrams which it published were written by the managing editor, Henri de Pene, who was hitherto famous in Paris for starting sensational stories about certain women of the *demi-monde*.

—Among the papers laid before the British Parliament at the close of its last session were copies of a correspondence between the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Marlborough, as Lord President of the Privy Council, which contained the proof that the Royal Imperial guests of the French sovereign did not confine themselves solely to viewing the sights of the Exposition and enjoying the *agremens* of Paris. It appears that an engagement was entered into by twelve Princes, representing as many different States, by the terms of which each of the signers pledged himself to use his influence to inaugurate in his own country a system of reproduction of valuable works of art similar to that so successfully carried on under the auspices of the Department of Science and Art at the South Kensington Museum, and to establish in addition a regular international exchange of the works thus to be reproduced. The agreement was signed by the Prince of Wales, Prince Napoleon, the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Czarovitch, Prince Oscar, of Sweden, the two brothers of the Emperor of Austria, the Princess Royal of Italy and Saxony, the brother of the King of Belgium, the Crown Prince of Holland and Prince Louis of Hessee—all on behalf of the several reigning houses to which they belonged.

—The following is the text of the decree of the new Spanish Government for the banishment of the Jesuits:

MADRID, October 12.—I decree the suppression throughout the peninsula and the adjacent islands of the regular order called Company of Jesus. All the colleges and training schools for priests shall be closed in three days, and the temporalities taken possession of by persons appointed by the authorities of the provinces in which these establishments are situated. In this latter measure will be included all the property and effects of the order, movable and immovable, buildings and revenues, which shall form part of the national wealth, in conformity with the provision of the royal decree of the Fourth July, 1835. The members of the company shall no longer be able to meet as a body or a community, to wear the dress of the order, nor to be in any way answerable to the superiors of the body existing in or out of Spain. Those not ordained as priests shall remain entirely subjected to ordinary civil jurisdiction. I charge the archbishops, bishops, and all those who exercise ecclesiastical or civil authority, to aid, each in what concerns him, the faithful execution of the present enactment, in conformity with the Pragmatic Sanction of the 23 April, 1767, and the Brief of his Holiness of the 21st July, 1773.

ANTONIO ROMERO ORTIZ,
Minister of Grace and Justice.

—The peculiar barking cry of the Cape baboon frequently hailed us as we passed along, but these animals do not care to show themselves if they can avoid it. They are, if left alone, timid and harmless creatures, but when wounded and at bay, know how to use their hands and teeth. They will combine on emergencies against a common enemy, as in the case of the Cape tiger. This tiger is particularly fond of young baboon, but it must be very young to suit his teeth. To get it he will lie in wait for days together on the mountains, and often succeeds in snatching a youngster almost out of its mother's arms. The distracted mother, with piercing shrieks, then lays her case before the council of her people, who, if the tiger has not made his escape, fall on him in a body and invariably succeed in killing him. The battle field is recognized by bones and pieces of skin of both tiger and baboon; not more, for the survivors of this feriorn hope make a clean sweep of everything digestible, devouring not only their enemy, but also those of their own kindred whom the tiger has killed in the conflict. I remember being roused one night at a place some way inland, by the most unearthly shrieks, mingled with the roar of a large animal in rage and pain. It was explained to me next morning that what I heard was the tumult usually produced on occasions of monkey-stealing, and that probably the tiger had been caught red-handed and received lynch law.

—The Hawaiian *Gazette*, of August 10th, says: We have news from Hualakeakun up to the 15th inst., and from Hilo to the 14th, by the Kona packet and the Annie. No eruption has yet made its appearance in the Kau district, although a light was seen on Thursday night, on the top of Mauna Loa, and it is believed that an eruption has taken place on or near Pohakuhanalei. The light ceased to show itself on Friday. In Kapapala and Wiohinu the earth seems almost in constant motion, and noises are heard as though the lava in motion below was surging against the thin crust above. All the phenomena are similar to those which preceded the eruption at Kahuku, April 7, and is likely will burst out again, perhaps this time in the neighborhood of Kapapala, and another torrent of lava discharged into the sea. Pointing to this is the fact that the fire at Filanea has again disappeared. The south lake, after filling up has cooled so that it can be passed over on foot. The inhabitants of Kau, apprehensive of danger, and tired of the continuous earth movement, are leaving the district for safer ground until the volcano shall have either emptied itself or subsided to a safe repose.

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Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 7, 1868

THE NEWS.

The Tampa *Peninsular* of the 17th ult. says the sugar crops of South Florida are very promising and the largest ever raised.

The Thomasville (Fla.) *Enterprise* announces that bids for the grading of the South Georgia and Florida road, were opened in that city on the 20th ult.

The Tampa (Fla.) *Peninsular* says the Seminole Indians are about to leave Big Cypress and go to Lake Okeechobie where it is more healthy.

The Apalachicola (Fla.) *Reporter* is about to suspend. Cause—"Stringency of the times." The *Reporter* is now gotten out by a twelve year old boy.

The *Sun* states that there are eighty-six savings banks in New York State, with about $180,000,000; two-thirds being vested in Government bonds, and one-half held in the city of New York.

Mr. Edwin Forrest signed a check in New York on Thursday, for $65,000, in favor of Mrs. Catherine Sinclair, his former wife, the proceeds in part of the old divorce judgment in her favor.

Nine young men who left Rome on their velocipedes at seven in the morning reached Paris at nine in the evening. They performed the distance of thirty-two leagues in eleven hours, having rested three hours during the day.

The Gainesville (Fla.) *New Era* tells an amusing story about a carpet-bagger's adventure, near that town, with an animal of the "genus" cat, commonly known as "skunk." The fellow wished a "plaything" for his children, and caught one. He didn't carry it home.

A gentleman who was recently at Knoxville, and who had an interview with Gov. Brownlow, says the latter is so extremely feeble as to forcibly suggest the idea of his early decease. He is barely able to talk, and is totally inadequate to the task of walking. The gentleman avers that the Governor will never be able to start for Washington.

Medicine Wolf, a Cheyenne chief, who was killed a few weeks ago in Western Kansas, had forty scalps, which he wore for a neck-lace. All were those of white people; some taken from gray-headed men and women, and some from very small children. A piece of the chief's own scalp is to be made into a vest-chain for one of the party who killed him.

Dr. Stone, the sculptor, now in Rome, has sh pped for Washington, in a Government vessel, the statue of Alexander Hamilton, which he has executed by order of Congress for the vacant niche on the landing of one of the grand staircases. The niches on the other side case landings are occupied already by statues of Franklin, Jefferson and Hancock.

The total value of property in San Francisco, as given from the assessment roll for the current year, is $104,6 3,281; real estate $63,578,179, and personal property, $41,27,302. The assessment roll for the current year in total city s ows a total value of property amounting to $220,247,009; real estate, $175,490,660; personal property, $55,756,340.

The Nashville *Press and Times* of Thursday says: "The young man Kil s, who pleaded guilty in the Federal Court yesterday to the charge of having forged $67,000 in vouchers on the Government, was a fast fellow around here during the war. He was, in the beginning, a Captain, or something of the sort, in an Illinois regiment, but rapidly degenerated into a swindler, left his regiment and, instead of de ending the flag on the field of fame, went into a swindling business in which he made such progress that—he goes to the penitentiary to-day.

The Washington politicians are already busy on the future Cabinet. They, of course, know nothing, as coming from the President elect, but they make up their stories on the political pressure which has been gradually forming in that direction ever since the October election. The New York crowd here, known as original Grant men, and representing A. T. Stewart, Perrepont & Co., unite on John J. Cisco, of New York, for Secretary of the Treasury, Motley for Secretary of State, Sanford for Secretary of War, and Admiral Porter for Secretary of the Navy. The Pacific Coast politicians are going to demand the secretaryship of the Interior. The Illinois men say that the first commission Grant issues will be to Washburne, as Minister to Berlin, thus following up Lincoln's example in the case of Judd. Such are, at least, specimens of the surface-talk and gossip among the Washington officials and politicians.

SMITH TO CONTEST DR. LEFTWICH'S SEAT IN CONGRESS.

Notwithstanding the SMITH party had the registration of voters in their own hands, and that it is notorious that hundreds upon hundreds of Democrats, who were under the law entitled to certificates, were by various devices deprived of them, while thousands of Radical negroes of Mississippi and Arkansas were granted them; and although the Judges, Clerks and Deputy Commissioners were all of their selection, and with a few honorable exceptions their most pliant tools, our standard-bearer, JOHN W. LEFTWICH, has triumphed by a handsome majority, to the delight of all decent men of both parties.

It is now said that SMITH will contest the election, and it is the wish of Dr. LEFTWICH that he will, as we learn it will be his first purpose to appeal to Congress to "guarantee to Tennessee a Republican form of government," and he thinks that the testimony to be elicited in a contest of this nature would be an unanswerable argument in its behalf. This looks like business, and we feel assured that our Representative will enter on his duties, with a full appreciation of its duties and responsibilities.

PRICE OF THE APPEAL REDUCED.

Hereafter we will furnish, to regular subscribers, the DAILY APPEAL at $10 per annum, and the mammoth WEEKLY APPEAL (the oldest paper in the Southwest) at $2 50 per annum. Mindful of the demand for cheap newspapers, and determined that the public of this region shall have no excuse for an exclusive patronizing of journals published in other cities, we make a reduction that renders our daily and weekly issues as cheap as any papers published in the country.

Of the WEEKLY APPEAL we can confidently assert that at $2 50 a year it is the cheapest paper published in the North as well as South. In size the sheet is 33 by 52 inches, comprising 40 columns of reading matter, embracing literary selections, poetry, all the news of the day, telegraphic and local reports, and commercial and river reports. We challenge the press of the United States to produce a cheaper paper at this price; and yet those subscribing in clubs of two or more may enjoy it at $2 per annum. Now is the time to subscribe. Those subscribers whose terms of subscription have expired should renew at once. Postmasters acting as agents will be allowed the usual discount of 10 per cent. on single subscriptions. Send in your names gentlemen.

THE RESULT IN TENNESSEE.

Time, which proves all things, is beginning already to show us in Tennessee, that while we have not been as successful as we had hoped or labored for, yet we have made such gains throughout the State as indicate our triumph within the next four years, perhaps within the next year, if we are only true to our principles and contend manfully for them. We have beyond doubt elected two Congressmen (SCHEAFE in the Fourth and LEFTWICH in this, the Eighth District) and have reduced BROWNLOW'S majority of last year fully one-half. Nothing short of complete victory could be more encouraging than this result in the face of obstacles greater than have been encountered in any other State in the Union. A majority of the negro element, indeed the whole of it, was arrayed against us; the Registrars were nearly all of them of the Radical party and of Radical appointment; BROWNLOW, at pleasure, annulled the registration of whole counties; and frauds of every conceivable character were perpetrated in order to insure Radical triumph. And yet, by a vigorous effort, made under the most feeble of party organizations, with the confusing doctrine of "negro suffrage" forced upon the party by the Central Committee and against the known majority sentiment of the white men of Tennessee, we have reduced Radicalism to half its strength and added two good men to the Democratic roll in the House of Representatives. What more might have been accomplished had it not been for the other confusion incident to the course of the New York *World*, which had the effect of breaking the spirit of many, it is useless now to speculate upon. We must be content, that *all* is not lost, gather the troops into solid column and prepare for future contests under the banner of the "white man's party."

THE MEMPHIS AND SELMA RAILROAD.

On our local page this morning our readers will find the report of Mr. MINOR MERRIWETHER, Engineer in charge of the survey of the above line. It will be found a document of much interest to every reader of the APPEAL, and must command the attention of our business men and capitalists, especially in view of the proposed meeting of the stockholders of this road, at Okolona, Miss., on the 10th inst. It may not be amiss while upon this subject, (to some extent lost sight of during the election,) to say, that the people all along the route are prepared to meet the delegates from our county and city more than half way, with a liberal subscription of money and lands. We count upon the Memphis and Selma Railroad as an accomplished fact.

QUIET.

The Military Department of Texas, Mississippi and Virginia, obedient to military orders, maintained on Tuesday last most profound quiet. The indifference to the result of the election by our fellow-citizens in these once States was as marked as if they were not of the United States and had no part in our destiny. The Reconstruction laws operated under and by virtue of military rule, were for once, in their most arbitrary sense, enforced. Ordered to be quiet, and not, under pain of the displeasure of Congress, to take part in the Presidential election, the people of the grand old mother of States and statesmen, (Virginia) of Texas (the protege of Tennessee) and of Mississippi, were quiet and did not attempt the assertion of the inalienable right of freemen and vote for Presidential Electors. The Louisville *Journal* says:

"They were as abject in their obedience as if they had been abjectly obedient all their lives. They didn't even complain. They didn't remonstrate. They kept their tongues muzzled in the prison-house of their mouths. Even their editors were almost universally quiescent."

And very properly so, since any embroilment with the military would have deranged their labor, at this time most precious to them, and precipitated consequences that would have been deplorable. The people of these States acted wisely and well, under the circumstances. Their quiescence and condition afford no occasion for reflections upon them, but only fresh arguments for the perfection of the organization of the Democratic party and a fresh onslaught upon the Radicalism that has reduced them to so abject a state of vassalage.

THE NEXT SPEAKER.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Thursday speculating upon SCHUYLAR COLFAX'S successor as Speaker of the House of Representatives, says:

"Among the gentlemen mentioned as his successor the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, stands more prominent than any other. For some years Mr. Blaine was a resident of Scott county, Ky., and made many friends. In Congress Mr. Blaine has achieved a national reputation. To his efforts is attributable the repeal of the cotton tax. His views are liberal, and, whilst there has been great bitterness between the contending partizans in Congress, the Democrats have always maintained polite intercourse with Mr. Blaine, and probably would be better pleased to see him in the Speaker's chair than any other Republican member. We confess that our partiality is very decidedly against *any* Radical, but, when there is to be a choice between evils, we hope that the incumbent may be as gentlemanly and courteous as possible, in order that his deportment may somewhat alleviate the heresies of principle."

THE WASHINGTON PRESS ON THE ELECTION.

By a special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 4th inst., we get the following synopsis of the opinions of the Washington press upon the result of the Presidential election:

The *Intelligencer* blames the New York State politicians entirely for the defeat of the Democrats, and threatens to make what it calls some damaging exposures. It declares that the fact that Hoffman even ran ahead of Seymour shows the treachery of the New York managers, and concludes as follows: "We shall not, however, allow this contest, and the defeat of the Democratic party, to pass from the minds of our readers, but shall place upon record such evidences of betrayal of trust as will enable the party represented at the New York Convention to profit by the experience so dearly bought. It was with no disposition to find fault, or to question the sincerity of those who differed with us in the selection of our candidate that we felt called upon to express our want of confidence; but when we witnessed such total, wanton and inexcusable want of capacity for conducting a campaign of this magnitude, we deemed it our duty to expose it."

The *Chronicle* contains a four column report of one of Forney's speeches, made at midnight, and in its editorials declares that the result of the election is the funeral of slavery and secession.

The *Evening Express* says that there is but one solemn duty now, and that is for the Democrats to stand by their organization. It maintains that it is the majority party of the country, and is bound yet to control the country.

The *Star*, Radical, says that the Democrats won't find Grant so bad a President as has been anticipated.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 6.—At a meeting of the Union League Club last evening, the naturalization frauds at the late election were discussed, and a resolution offered by Mr. Greeley for the appointment of a committee to take measures to investigate the matter, and requesting John A. Griswald and his associates to contest the election of Hoffman. Mr. Griswald was present, but the inquiry as to whether he would contest the election was rejected by the meeting.

W. H. Kinney, who is said to be worth $250,000, was sentenced by Judge Dowling yesterday to two months' imprisonment in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $500 for an unprovoked assault on Judge Allen in a street car.

Judge Dowling yesterday gave notice that he would hereafter hold no official intercourse with Superintendent Kennedy, except through the District Attorney, as he had insulted the Judiciary of the city.

The excitement in Wall street to-day borders on the panic of 1857, and threatens to equal it in scope and disaster. It is creating apprehensions among bankers and brokers, and has caused enormous depreciations in stocks. Railway shares were sold by the thousands and Government bonds by the million. Trade is standing still in all directions.

The excitement in Wall street to-day was intense, and without a precedent in the history of stock exchange. The panic this morning was about as severe as was ever known, and in the evening the buoyancy was greater than any time since the furor for a rise about two weeks since.

The money market opened very stringent—7 per cent. call, with ¼ per cent. commission—but closed easier at 7 per cent. for currency. This was occasioned by the report that the Bear clique had covered their shorts and were letting out money, and that banks were lending more freely, which seems to be authentic. Sterling unsettled, 8@9¼. Gold opened at 32½, fell to 32, and closed at 33⅛. Governments were panicky this morning, and prices declined ½@¾ per cent., At noon call was of a better feeling, with a recovery of ¼@½ per cent., and later in the evening there was a further advance of ¼@¾ per cent., with the market closing active and firm. New Tennessees, 66¾.

POUGHKEEPSEE, November 6.—A doubtful report just received here states that Wormold and O'Baldwin fought a battle early on the morning of election day in Putnam county. There were but few people present. Soon after the fight commenced Wormold hit O'Brien a terrible blow, cutting his face open from chin to ear, when O'Baldwin rallied and soon after, by a heavy and well-directed blow, won the fight. The parties then left the field, and procuring a carriage intercepted the night express down train on the Hudson railroad, either at Garrison or Fishkill, where they took passage in the drawing-room car for New York. After the fight was over one of the backers of O'Baldwin got into an altercation and was dealt a blow in the face by Joe Coburn. The greatest vigilance was exercised by the fighters to ward off any suspicions of the fight, and they succeeded well.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 6.—In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-day, the case of John H. Surratt came up, the motion being to dismiss him, appealed from the District Attorney to the decision of Judge Wylie, in Criminal Court, sustaining plea of statute of limitation and discharging the prisoner from the court. Judges Carter, Olin and Wylie discussed the appeal on the sustaining of an appeal in a case where judgment had been rendered in the Criminal Court in favor of the defendant. This is the end of the Surratt case.

Total debt, $2 641 032 571 06; amount in Treasury, currency, $10,455 063 47—coin, $103,407,985 77; total, $113 873,049 24; amount of debt less cash in the treasury, $2,527,159 552 82.

The following order from the War Department has been published:

"Soldiers may, for certain offenses not strictly military, be sentenced by general court martial to confinement in a penitentiary of any State in a military department that has made provision by law for confinement of prisoners under sentence by court martial by the United States. The department commander may designate such penitentiary confinement; but if no provision has been made by any State in the Department, the record will be forwarded to the Secretary of War for designation of a prison. The authority which has designated the place of confinement, or higher authority can change the place of confinement or mitigate the sentence of confinement. The same rules apply to prisoners sentenced by military commissions, so long as the law under the military is in force; but whenever the law ceases to be operative, the President alone can change the place of confinement, mitigate or remit the sentence."

Gen. Grant having been informed of preparations being made in this city to tender him a popular reception on his return, has written to friends in Washington, expressing cordial thanks for the evidences of their esteem on the part of the citizens, but at the same time expressing a preference that no demonstration be made immediately on his arrival. The General could not say when he could reach Washington. It is probable the public reception will be deferred until he recovers from the fatigue and discomfort incidental to travel, and becomes comfortably located at home.

The President has proclaimed a treaty between the United States and King of Italy for the surrender by each of the contracting parties of persons who shall have been convicted or charged with crimes other than of a political character. The treaty continues in force five years.

Secretary Seward has returned to Washington.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 6.—The *Republican* publishes a table which shows a Democratic majority in twenty-seven counties of 7825, a Democratic gain of 7547, and in thirty-two other counties a Republican majority of 13 329, a gain of 5630; giving a net Democratic gain in fifty-nine counties of 2517. The *Democrat* claims a Radical gain of over 2000 in fifty-six counties. The returns strongly indicate the election of four Congressmen, Democratic. The First, Sixth and Ninth Districts, if correct, being gains. In the Third District, McCormick, Democrat, will be re-elected.

Gov. Crawford, of Kansas, has resigned and been commissioned Colonel of the regiment of cavalry raised for the State for service against the Indians. The Lieutenant Governor will act as Governor during the remainder of the term.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, November 6.—Election returns as yet are very incomplete, and it is impossible to say with certainty which way the State has gone. The general opinion is that it has gone for Grant by a majority of about 5000. Returns indicate the election to Congress of Cobb in the First District, Holden in the Second, Dewes in the Fourteenth, Nash in the Fifteenth, all Republicans; also the election of Schenker in the Sixth, Durham in the Seventh and probably McRoy, Democrat, in the Third District.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5.—Slight earthquakes have occurred almost daily since October 21st. Last night at nine o'clock, there was a sharp shock, lasting twelve seconds, which created considerable alarm among the people, but did no damage to property.

Total vote of Sacramento, 25,700—the largest vote ever polled. Democratic majority, 1313.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, November 6.—R R Butler, Horace Maynard, W. B. Stokes, S. R. Arnett, W. F. Prosser and J. R. Hawkins, Republicans, are elected to Congress from Tennessee. A dispatch from Shelbyville this evening says Sheafe, Democrat, is certainly elected in the Fourth district, by several hundred majority. Republicans await official returns to determine the result of the Memphis district, still in doubt.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, November 6.—The river has risen four feet eight inches—thirteen feet nine inches in the channel.

LOUISVILLE, November 6.—The river is rising, with four feet water in the canal by the mark. The weather is clear and pleasant.

ST. LOUIS, November 6.—The river is at a stand.

CAIRO, November 6.—The City of Alton passed down at 8 p.m; Empire, 8 a.m.; Bismarck, 2 p.m.; Rubicon, 5 p.m. Passed up—Minnie, 3 a.m.; Carroll, 3 a.m.; Clifton, 5 p.m.

The river rose two inches.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, November 6.—Hon. Harrison Reed, Governor of the State, was impeached with high crimes and misdemeanors in office. Charges were preferred by Horatio Jenks, President of the late Constitutional Convention. Three-fourths of the members present voted in the affirmative. All the members were not in attendance. Gov. Reed will contest the case. His friends claim that the Legislative body in session is illegal. The Legislature may adjourn tomorrow.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, November 6.—The split in the Republican party resulted in the defeat of Donnelly and the election of Wilson, Democrat, for Congress.

The State gives 12,000 Republican majority. Negro suffrage was carried by 6000 majority.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 6.—Seventy counties give a Democratic majority of over 30,000.

SAVANNAH, November 6.—The city has been perfectly quiet to-day.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, November 6.—A Havana letter states that on the 29th ultimo the Captain General received instructions from the Provisional Government to inaugurate in Cuba such reforms as had been adopted in Spain. Lersundi, up to the 31st, had kept the dispatch as secret as possible. Numerous arrests are being made, the prisoners in most cases being supporters of the revolutionists in Spain. It was stated that Lersundi contemplates leaving the island for New York. The details of the fighting leads to the conclusion that the insurgents are brave and determined. They are said to number five thousand men, and are favorable to independence or annexation with the United States. That place is still under martial law, and sentries about the streets have orders to challenge all passengers, and to fire upon them if the answer is not satisfactory.

The local and national authorities in the State of Cudiaramaca are at loggerheads with one another, and the State is in an anarchical condition in consequence.

A Hong Kong letter of September 16th states that two women and seventeen children were burned to death in a large fire in August. An American seaman was on trial for killing a Chinese boatman, while the latter was selling liquor to his men. Considerable excitement was caused by a British gunboat bombarding Chachali.

A Madrid special says the Spanish army is to be reorganized, and a national guard formed in all the provinces. The provincial juntas, or conventions, have dissolved themselves of their own accord. In nearly all the great centers they have been replaced. Elected by universal suffrage, they have immediately proceeded to reorganize the government of cities and villages. The Protestants of Madrid have demanded and obtained permission to build a chapel at Madrid. Gen. Dulce has refused to accept the title of Duke given to him by the Provisional Government.

A Lisbon special says a majority of the Portuguese are opposed to Spanish annexation. The forts of the country are being refitted.

LONDON, November 6.—The *Standard*, Conservative organ, ascribes the disparagement of Reverdy Johnson by the Radicals here to his admiration of England.

Accounts are received to-day of a dreadful railway collision yesterday near New Hall, Wales. Several passengers were killed and many injured.

The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the result of the Alabama negotiations, which, it infers from the speech of the American Minister, have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It exults in the solution of the question, and praises Mr. Johnson not only for the frank and conciliatory manner in which he conducted this controversy, but for his manly and straightforward utterances in regard to the payment of the national debt. The *Times* declares that the tone in which Mr. Johnson repudiates tampering with the national credit as a fraud, shows that the higher class of American politicians recognize the same principles of morality which are current on this side of the Atlantic.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Cotton heavy and decidedly lower; uplands, 25½25½c. Superfine flour, $5 70@6 10. Bicequict. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet; Cuba, 11½12¾c. Molasses dull. Wheat steadier. Corn, $1 10@1 16. Lancast r prints 5c higher; Canton flannels, bleached, 21c; Nashua A, do, 25. Great Falls A, 21c; Gra n bags, 39½c; Lewiston A, 40c; stork A, 42½c; heavy brown drills, 17½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 6.—Cotton easier; Middlings, 23½@23¾c; sales 4000 bales; receipts 7962 bales; exports 5283 bales; receipts for week 32,46; sales for week, 18,504 bales; coastwise, 2350 bales; stock on hand, 78,389 bales. Gold unsettled and closed at 33¾@34. Sterling unsettled at 42¾@44½; New York sight, ¼ discount. Sugar firm; receipts all sold; unchanged. Molasses easier; centrifugal 70c; prime to choice, 80@85c. Flour quite and firm; superfine, $6 50; trade extra, $7 75@8 00. Corn—Light supply and higher; new, $1 00. Oats active at 60c. Bran, $12 00. Hay firm at $ 9 00@31 00. Pork unsettled at $32 00@32 25. Bacon, scarce; shoulders, 14¾@15¾c and 16¾@16c; clear, 20c. Lard quiet; tierce, 19c; keg, 21c. Coffee quiet and firm; prime Rio, 16¾@16¾c; fair, 16@16¼c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 6.—Tobacco firm; lugs to medium leaf, $6 00@14 25; new medium, $11 00; Owen County unting, $18 50@24 75. Wheat, $2 90@3 25. Flour—Superfine, $ 50@9 6 25. Corn, new, 55@60c; old, 60@65c. Oats, 5 @ 55c. Rye, $1 35. Malt, No. 1 spring, $2 35. Barley, No. 1 spring, $2 25. Lard, 17c. Bacon, shoulders, 14¾@14¾c, clear rib sides, 18½c; clear sides, 19¾@19¾c. Whisky, raw and free, $1 05. Cotton receipts for week 745 bales.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 6—Family flour $7 50 @ 75. Wheat, $1 65. Corn, old, 80c; new, 60@ 65. Oats 57@58. Cotton dull at 23@23½c. Pork, $24 00. Green meats, 7½c and 10@11c. Lard, 15½@17. Bacon held at 14c; sides held at 18@ 19c. Butter, 34@38c. Eggs, 30c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 6—Tobacco unchanged. Flour—Superfine, $5 00@5 50. Wheat, $1 50@ 1 75. Corn, 70@80c. Oats, 47@50c. Pork, $24 00. Green meats, 7½c and 10@11c. Lard, 15½@17. Bacon held at 14c; sides held at 18@ 19c. Butter, 34@38c. Eggs, 30c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, November 6.—Consols, 94¼@94⅝; 5-20s, 73¼.

LIVERPOOL, November 6.—Cotton closed firm and unchanged; middling uplands, 11½d; Orleans, 11¾d; sales, to day, 15,000 bales; sales for week, under Thursday, 121,000 bales, of which 27,000 bales were for export.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

WANTED.—An experienced and competent manager to take charge of "Prairie" Plantation, in Coahoma county, Miss., six miles from Friar's Point. The place is above overflow, and well stocked and supplied with all conveniences, and will work about fifty hands. Most of the hands now on the place were my former slaves and are extra good. Make early application to me on the place, or to Wm. H. Stovall, 37 South Court street, Memphis.

nov7 tf JOHN W. FOWLER.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

DEAN, McGINNIS & CO.,
No. 4 Broad Street, New York,
Bankers & Commission Merchants.
S. SCHIFFER & NEPHEWS,
39 Vesey Street, New York.

Liberal advances will be made by the undersigned on all shipments of Cotton to the above houses.

J. A. BRIDGLAND,
Office, 1st National Bank.
nov7 3m

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by Scipio Means on the 3d day of January, 1863, I will on

Thursday, the 10th day of December, 1868,

At the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets, in the city of Memphis, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being in said city of Memphis and State of Tennessee, and described as follows: Part of Lot No. 3, in block No. 38 in said city, beginning at a point in the east line of St. Martin street at the southwest corner of Mr. Noel's lot; running thence southwardly with the line of St. Martin street 25 feet; thence eastwardly at right angles to the center of the bayou 164 feet; thence northwardly with the center of the bayou 25 feet to Mr. Noel's line; thence westwardly with said Noel's south line 164 feet to the beginning.

Sale at 11 o'clock a.m.
nov7 tds JOHN G. FINNIE, Trustee.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of B. F. Wolfe, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of B. F. White, individually, and as one of the firm of B. F. White & Co., of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Memphis, Tenn., the 6th day of November, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
nov7 14 21 Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Daniel C. Herbert, Bankrupt, in bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel C. Herbert of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 6th day of November, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,
nov7 14 21 Assignee, Etc.

TAKEN UP.—A dark bay MULE, about four years old, about fourteen hands high—no gear marks. MRS. CUMMINGS,
nov6 3t* Brinkley Avenue, near Poplar St.

BRICKWORK.

THOMAS CUBBINS can always be found at 191 MAIN STREET, corner Washington.
Leave orders.
nov6 1m* THOMAS CUBBINS.

"The Mission of the Church."

AN address will be delivered by the Rev. B M. PALMER, D.D., of New Orleans, at the Greenlaw Hall, on THURSDAY NIGHT, November 12, 1868, for the benefit of the Ladies' Mission Chapel Association.

Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock p.m. Admission, 75c. nov6

Executor's Sale.

PANOLA COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

WILL be sold at public outcry, at Como, Miss., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December next, that valuable plantation of 640 acres, more or less, known as the Stovall Place, adjoining Austin Pasley's, about two miles from the railroad. Has the usual improvements, and located on Senatobia creek. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. Parties desiring to examine the place are referred to Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Pasley, Pastoffice, Como.

JOHN. P. STOVALL, Executor
nov6 tds of Pleasant Stovall, deceased.

WATCHES FOR THE MILLION.

THE Oroide Gold Watch Company manufacture on strictly scientific principles (style, finish and color *is carat gold; a fac simile* of the most rare and costly description of *Gold Watches.*

They are manufactured with Hunting Cases (ladies' and gentlemen's), have superb Swiss movements, *jewelled engine-turned*, with compensation spiral spring.

Railroad Conductors, Engineers, Expressmen—the most exacting of our customers—have thoroughly demonstrated the strength, durability, accuracy and utility of the *fac-simile Waltham Watches*, and pronounce them invaluable as reliable time-keepers.

Nine Swiss Movements, $15; *Patent American fac simile Waltham Watches*, full jeweled, $18; *Chronometer Balance*, $25 each. Elaborately engraved with new and novel designs. Each Watch is warranted by special certificate from the Oroide Gold Watch Company.

Also, magnificent Oroide Gold Chains $5, $6 and $7 each. Sent every where, to be paid for on delivery.

Our customers are supplied *free* with the Pickpocket Detective and Watch Guard; also, mailed separately on receipt of 50 cents. The genuine Oroide Gold Watches can only be obtained by ordering directly from us.

JAMES T. MONROE & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers,
nov6 2m 195 Broadway, New York.

Bankrupt Sale of Real EState.

In the matter of JILSON P. JOHNSON, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy at Memphis.

BY virtue of an order of sale entered in the above-named matter, on the 12th day of October, 1868, by the District Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee, in Bankruptcy, I will sell, on

Tuesday, 10th day of November, A.D., 1868,

To the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the front entrance of the U. S. Courthouse, Waldron Block, No. 40 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, between the hours of 9 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. and commencing at 12 o'clock m. of said day, all the right, title and interest, legal and equitable, belonging to said Bankrupt on the 18 h day of February, 1868, in and to the following described real estate in the county of Scott and State of Kentucky, on the waters of South Elkhorn, consisting of two tracts of one hundred and twenty-nine acres and nine poles, an fifty-two acres and three roods, respectively, adjoining each other, and lying on the south side of the Georgetown and Frankfort Turnpike road, about six miles from Georgetown, Kentucky, and bounded on the south by the Ironworks road, on the west by lands of Mrs. Keamy, on the north by the said Turnpike road, and on the east by lands of Jackson, Branham and Leer. WM. Y. CIRODE,
Assignee of the Estate of Jilson P. Johnson.
Memphis, Tenn., October 29, 1868. oct31

COTTON---COMMISSION.

WM. H. ANDREWS,
Grocer
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
280 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN.
sep29 3m

E. B. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn. JOHN W. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn.

E. S. WEBBER & BRO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
230 FRONT STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments in store. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies furnished at the lowest market rates. aul 3m*

W. J. PORTER & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 142 Pearl Street, New York.
—REFER TO—

First National Bank, DeSoto Bank, Jackson Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn.; First National Bank, John W. Allen, Banker, Nashville Tenn.; Thos. Eakin, Banker, New York; Baker & Co., Commission Merchants, Commercial Bank, Lafayette Bank, Dubois & Augur, Commission Merchants, Wm. Glenn & Sons, Grocers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments, by our Agent.

Maj. J. J. BUSBY, 274 Front St., Memphis

W. G. PATTERSON, of Grenada, Miss., oct31 tf Traveling Agent.

R. A. MOON,
Cotton Factor, Produce and Commission Merchant,
252 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Block.

THANKFUL for the patronage of the past season (far exceeding anything I could have reasonably expected under the circumstances), it affords me pleasure to again offer my services to the planting community seeking Memphis as a market for the sale of their Cotton and other Products. My personal attention will be devoted to the sale of all Consignments from my friends. My charges, as heretofore, for selling Cotton, will be *One Dollar per Bale Commissions.* Consignments in transit or in store insured in my Open Policy, unless instructed to the contrary. Liberal advances, and supplies of all kinds furnished at the lowest cash prices.

sep22 dawsm R. A. MOON.

AUCTION.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
—AND—
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Northeast Corner Main and Jefferson Streets.

At 10 O'clock This Morning,

In front of our Salesroom, we will sell a

Fine Horse, Buggy and Harness.

The Horse is gentle and well broke, and is sold only for want of use.

VALUABLE FARM
—AND—
GARDEN LANDS
NEAR MEMPHIS,
AT PUBLIC SALE

WE ARE DIRECTED BY THE OWNERS to sell, at Public Sale, WITHOUT RESERVE, the following valuable Real Estate, which will be offered at our Salesroom, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, in the city of Memphis, at 12 o'clock, on

Wednesday, the 11th of November,

The CANNON TRACT, on the Randolph road, just north of the town of Raleigh, and near the celebrated Raleigh Springs. This tract will be sold in three divisions—one embracing the improvements, now occupied by Henry Cannon, containing 175 acres; one other division of 175 acres, with a good proportion of timber, and the other of 75 acres, all timber.

This property is put on the market to BE POSITIVELY SOLD, and should receive the attention of all parties nting a permanent interest in the soil.

TITLE PERFECT.

—ALSO—

Fifty Acres in the Pope Tract,

FIVE MILES FROM THE CITY,

ON THE OLD RALEIGH ROAD,

Divided to suit purchasers. This and is admirably suited for Market Gardens, being good soil and free of timber. The land will be shown at any time to parties wishing to purchase.

OUR INSTRUCTIONS ARE TO SELL WITHOUT RESERVE.

Terms at sale.

Royster, Trezevant & Co.,
nov4 AUCTIONEERS.

GROCERIES AT AUCTION
By A. E. FRANKLAND,
197 Main Street, - Webster Block.
SALES DAILY 10 O'CLOCK A.M.
Groceries, Glassware, Furniture, Sundries!
nov1 1w A. E. FRANKLAND, Auctioneer.

A. M. STODDARD & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
37 Union Street,

THE most commodious and centrally located Auction house in the city. oct9 tf

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

REMOVAL.
L. ROCCO,
No. 249 Main St.,
Opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall.
TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE removed my place of business from the corner of Second and Madison streets to the above named place, where I will be glad to meet all my friends and customers.

Candies in all Variety, Cakes, Fruits, Nuts, Preserves, of Choice Quality.

My Candies are all manufactured from the purest Sugars, and I guarantee them free from any and all the numerous adulterations so often used by unscrupulous manufacturers.

I shall continue to carry on the GROCERY BUSINESS in connection with the Confectionery, as usual.

Remember the place, No. 249 Main street, opposite Odd Fellow's Hall.
nov5 1m L. ROCCO.

REMOVAL!
W. P. WRIGHT,
Produce & Commission Merchant
AND DEALER IN
HAY, CORN, OATS, BRAN, ETC.
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 11 Monroe St.
nov5 1m (Price & Yeatman's Old Stand).

WHEATON NURSERY
Established in 1840.

A LARGE variety of Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Evergreens and the finest varieties of Fruit Trees; also, a full assortment of Hot House Plants and Flowers, and everything usually found in a first class Nursery, which I offer for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The stock on hand having accumulated for the last few years, it becomes necessary, on account of a want of room, to dispose of the surplus, which I will offer at greatly reduced prices, and cheaper than any Nursery north or south of this point can possibly furnish them.

They are the selections of the late Dr. Wheaton, whose long experience is the best guarantee of their being not only what they are represented to be, but as being peculiarly adapted to the Southern climate—a market for which he devoted his especial study.

In addition to the above, I have a very large stock of Magnolias, which I can offer at greatly reduced prices, and which will

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

THE cost of the city dispensary for last month was two hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

THE weather remains fair and delightful. One more week such and all the cotton will be housed.

A LARGE lot of beautiful dress goods, bought since recent decline, just opened at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. Church, in the Law Courtroom, Greenlaw Building. Services to-morrow at 10 a.m., followed by the sacrament, and also services at 7 p.m.

ARRANGEMENTS are being completed for the races, and they will commence on Monday with great *eclat*. The pools will be sold for Monday's races this evening at 7 o'clock, at the Overton Hotel.

POOL SELLING.—The pools for Monday's races over the Memphis Association Course will be sold at the Overton Hotel, at seven o'clock, this (Saturday) evening. Mr. S K Raymond, pool seller.
DAVID M. PHILP, Secretary.

JOE LOCKE, 236½ Main street, has all the latest dailies, weeklies and monthlies, books, stationery, base balls, etc.
1w

REV. F. H. BOWMAN, pastor elect, having returned to Memphis, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, corner Third and Poplar street, on Sabbath morning at quarter before eleven o'clock. nov7-2t

THE following bankrupts have been discharged since our last report: Louis Seligman, Jacob K. Franklin, John R. Patton, A. M. Bryan, W. G. Harding, A. H. Merril, J. L. Foote, M. N. Strickland, R. T. Wade, and Walt & Johnson.

WHO SUFFERS?—Diboll's Steam Laundry was robbed, on Thursday night, of over $200 worth of clothing. Entrance was made through a window, and the wretches, when they went away, carried the sash with them.

DANL. EARLE, charged with the *murder* of Reudelhuber on election day, was re*arrested* yesterday and carried before 'Squire Griffith, who again released him, this time on $2000 bonds, to answer next Monday for further examination.

JUST received, 50 dozen Alexander Kid Gloves, at $1 75 per pair, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street.

THE GARROTERS.—Bud Patton and Hans Margum, charged with having garroted a gentleman on Thursday night, at or near the bridge on Adams street, were yesterday brought before 'Squire Millard, who sent them both to the Criminal Court under $1000 bonds.

THE city paid twelve thousand and sixty-three dollars and ninety-one cents for paving last month—eleven thousand dollars and seventy-eight cents for Nicolson, and one thousand and sixty-three dollars and thirteen cents for stone pavement.

EVERY MAN has a right to say who shall work for him, and he is a coward or a fool if he does not exercise that right, and employ no man—laborer or professional man—who does not suit him, socially, morally, and *politically*. No man but a fool would give any employment to his enemy, and hereafter Southern people will be very apt to act on this principle. "A word to the wise."

FRESH OYSTERS.—J. D. Edwards & Co., No. 278 Second street, are daily receiving fresh oysters from Norfolk. They will sell oysters in any quantity from a pint to a barrel. Their prices defy competition, because they are reduced to a legitimate living rate. Oysters now are as cheap for family use as any article of food purchased. Call on them and satisfy yourselves. nc8 1w

RETURNED.—We are pleased to note the return of Capt. Ed. Beasley, who, in company with his lovely bride, reached the city on the evening of the 5th inst. The happy couple were greeted in their new home by a number of friends who had gathered there to offer congratulations and drink to their future happiness. A delightful serenade ensued, after which the party dispersed—all impressed with the pleasantness of the affair.

PERSONAL.

Judge Reid, of Coahoma county, Miss., is in the city. He returns home this evening, on the Natoma.

"Darby Doyle," formerly of the Louisville *Courier*, arrived in the city yesterday, from Louisville, and goes to the Indian country of Western Arkansas.

MRS. THOMPSON'S BENEFIT.—The New Memphis was filled last night from pit to dome with the *elite* of our city, to honor the benefit night of Mrs. Thompson. The play for the occasion was *London Assurance*, with the full strength of the company in the cast, and never have we seen it put upon the boards in better style. Every part was well filled, and gave great satisfaction to the immense audience. We regret that space does not allow us to make a more extended notice of the parts. The play for to-night is *Metamora*.

THE DESOTO BOARDING AND LIVERY STABLE.—Mr. Joe Seligman, the most enterprising livery stable keeper in the city of Memphis, and who turns out one of the very finest "rigs" to be seen on the streets, has just purchased the large and commodious DeSoto stable, No. 55 Union street, which he has fitted up in first-class style as a livery and boarding stable. The buggy room is separate and fire-proof. Horses will be boarded cheaper than elsewhere. His old stable, corner Union and Third, will be reserved as a sale stable. 1w

THE weather clerk, Uncle Billy Dardis, has removed from No. 2 Adams street to No. 63 Jefferson. no2 1w

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.—In passing down Jefferson street we saw a big crowd standing at the Jefferson street market exsmining Charley Williams' fine Kentucky beef, which finer we never saw offered for sale in this market. We would advise all lovers of fine Kentucky beef to give Charley a call. This enormous animal was shipped to W. M. Brooks, of the Bluff City Stock Yard, and sold for $200. To all old bachelors that cannot take a fine roast or steak home to their wives, we would advise them to consult with the proprietors of the St. Charles restaurant, corner of Jefferson and Second streets, and they will find it served up to them in the finest style. Give Charley a call, you will find him there to please you all. Do not forget No. 55 and 63 Jefferson street.

GAGE & FISHER'S, 308 Front street. 1m

THE Boulevard Skirt, in great variety can be found at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street.

FREE LUNCH at the Monroe saloon, No. 313 Second street, this morning, from 10½ to 12½ o'clock. Jos. Fransioli, proprietor, one of the old barkeepers in the Brilliant, presides behind the bar. Give him a call. 1w

ATTENTION TAX PAYERS.—City, school and police scrip and county warrants in sums to suit tax payers, can be obtained at the lowest rates at the Memphis City Savings Bank, corner of Jefferson and Front streets. tf

DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 230 Main street, open day and night. New pupils can begin any day in writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, etc., etc. tf

COUNTY SCRIP! COUNTY SCRIP!! wanted at Memphis City Savings Bank, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.
oct27 tf

TO GERMANS.—Notices or advertisement in the German language will be received and published in this paper. A careful and competent proof reader will see that they are printed correctly. tf

CITY COUNCIL.

Monthly Meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

Dispatch of Business---Reports of Officers, Etc., Etc.

The Board of Mayor and Aldermen assembled yesterday afternoon, according to adjournment, for the regular monthly meeting and dispatch of business.

At half-past two the roll was called and, a quorum being present, the Board was called to order and Alderman Swayne took the Chair.

On motion of Alderman Renner, the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting were dispensed with, and the Board proceeded to business.

The following message from the Mayor was read, and, on motion, received:

MESSAGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, TENN., November 6, 1868.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen:

I herewith present a communication from the Hospital Physician, in which I concur, recommending the appointment of Frank W. Vigus, as Druggist for the City Hospital.

The City Recorder has given an opinion to the effect that the Board of Aldermen cannot legally prohibit the sale of fresh meats by those holding grocery store licenses, but that you have the right to regulate such sales and assess a license therefor. In justice to the butchers who have stalls in the market houses I would respectfully recommend that a tax of not less than the average tax of the meat stalls in the market houses be assessed on those who sell meats elsewhere, and that such meats be subject to the same inspection by the Market Masters as meats sold in the market houses. Much good seems to have been accomplished by the work recently done on the landing by the Wharfmaster, and to complete the same he asks authority, which I think ought to be granted, to employ seven carts and six men for the next month.

The Mayor or some member of the Board of Aldermen should be authorized to cast the vote of the city for Directors in the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, at the election to be held on the 10th instant.

So many and earnest are the complaints made relative to the occupation of the streets and grounds of the city for storage and other purposes, that I must respectfully ask for definite instructions relative thereto.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN W. LEFTWICH, Mayor.

The following reports of officers were read, and, on motion, received—to wit:

A communication was received from the City Attorney, R. J. Morgan, reporting on the cases referred to him during the past month. He recommends a reduction in the assessments of Mr. Sharp and W. R. Harris. In the case of Michael Hurley he recommends no discount. He recommends the payment of John Burke's account for 1867.

Dr. Erskine, Dean of the Faculty of the Medical College, reports expenditures of the City Dispensary, for the month, $228, and a balance in the treasury of $1. There were issued during the month four hundred gratis prescriptions to the poor, the character of diseases treated being chiefly intermittent and remittent fevers.

Robert Goode, Wharfmaster, reports $2,827 20 collected during the month.

Charles Burner, South Market Master, reports $356 50 collected during the month.

Peter Connelly, North Market Master, reports $390 collected.

J. L. Chandler, Tax Collector on Privileges, reports the collection for the months ending October 31st, at $16.195 33.

The City Engineer, J. H. Humphries, reports total expenses for the month $23,900 71, of which amount office expenses were $180 00; salaries $829 66; public cisterns $135 85; Front street bridge $8400; Beal street bridge $2389 20; streets and alleys $324 50; Nicholson pavement $11,009 78; stone pavement $1063 13.

Dr. Thornton, physician in charge of the City Hospital, reports:

No. of patients remaining at last report		78
" " admitted during month		66
" " treated		144
" " discharged "		53
" " died "		12
" " remaining October 31st		79

The amount received from the "pay ward" and turned over to the City Treasurer by Hospital Steward was $14

In compliance with instructions from the chairman of the Hospital Committee, Dr. Thornton reports that he addressed a communication to the Board of County Commissioners in reference to the removal of the four cases of insanity at present in this Hospital to the Insane Asylum at Nashville. To this communication Commissioner Merriman replied that the county will have to inquire of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Nashville to know if any other persons can be accommodated in that institution; if no more can be accommodated, the Commissioners of the county can suggest no remedy; if they can be accommodated there the Commissioner will advise the Physician of the City Hospital.

R. D. Baugh, City Comptroller, reports $670,541 87 accounts debited.

The reports of standing committees being then in order, Alderman Passmore, of the Committee on Accounts, reported a list of bills and accounts for payment. Mr. John H. Bowen, Tax Collector, was allowed clerk hire for the month of October, by a vote of the Board.

On motion, the report of the Committee on Accounts was received, filed and the accounts allowed.

FINANCE.

Alderman McDavitt, chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that the bonds lately issued had been used in strict accordance with the ordinance creating them. That the amount sold is $709,500, which were disposed of at an average of sixty-two cents, under most depressing circumstances. The report concluded by saying, if the tax-payers and others indebted to the city would come forward and pay up, the finances of the city would now be in a flourishing condition, instead of being a borrower at ruinous rates.

ORDINANCE COMMITTEE.

Alderman Johnson, chairman of the Ordinance Committee, reported in regard to an ordinance passed at the last meeting of the Board, and referred to the Ordinance Committee, in regard to storing cotton, and other merchandise on the bluffs and on city property. The report states that the whole matter is covered by an ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen in December, 1866.

Alderman Ruffin asked to see the ordinance of December, 1866, and while the Secretary was engaged in looking it up, Alderman Passmore, in order to improve the time, introduced a motion that Aldermen Ruffin, Cartwright, O'Donnel, Brown and Wright be appointed a committee of five, to cast the vote of the city at the election for Directors of the Little Rock Railroad, which takes place on the 10th inst.

The motion was adopted, and on motion the Mayor was added to the committee.

Alderman Ruffin stated that he would dispense with seeing the ordinance, that the business of the Board might progress, and there being nothing further from the Ordinance Committee, the report of the Special Committee on the subject of the Overton Hotel on the Exchange property, and the demand for tearing down the Exchange Building, was presented, and on motion received without reading.

THE FIRE COMMITTEE

reported in favor of allowing several petitions referred to them at the last meeting, and the Board proceeded to consider

PETITIONS,

which were next in order. Several unimportant ones were presented by the Aldermen of the First ward, all of which were referred to the proper committees.

Alderman Johnson presented a petition from J. E. Merriman, asking an abatement of $2000 in his taxes. Referred to the City Attorney and Tax Collector, with power to act.

By the same: A petition from J. J. Murphy for a refundment of taxes overpaid. Referred to Finance Committee.

By the same: A petition from the North Memphis Marketmaster asking for two gas lamps and a hitching post at the North market. Referred to the Market Committee.

By the same: Several petitions from other parties, of a trivial nature, which were referred to proper committees.

By the same: A petition of George R. Duncan for an abatement of $3000 in his taxes. Referred to the City Attorney.

Alderman Holst, of the Fire Committee, presented a petition from Mrs. Mary K. Shields, praying to be allowed to build a wooden house in fire limits, and moved that it be granted. Granted.

By the same: A petition from T. H. Duffin & Co., to be allowed to erect plugs and supply the central portion of the city, and other privileges, in return for which they will supply the city with water for fire and other purposes gratuitously. Referred to the Fire Committee.

Alderman Ruffin presented the report of the Board of Water Works Commissioners, accompanied with a petition for $2000 to pay for services rendered by engineers and other employees.

Moved by Alderman Ruffin that the report be received, and that the amount asked for be paid them.

Alderman McDavitt moved an amendment to the motion of Alderman Ruffin, that he (Alderman Ruffin) be required to place the money in the treasury to pay this $2000.

Alderman Ruffin said it was an honest debt, due mostly to poor boys, ill able to wait for it or be defrauded out of it. He hoped it would be granted.

Alderman McDavitt gave the board a talking to about their extravagant tendencies. He was horrified, he said, to see the amount of money which the city was spending. He was particularly astonished at the bills for paving.

Alderman Ruffin called the Alderman back to the subject from which he was wandering, and called for the question. The petition was then on motion received and granted.

By Alderman Ruffin, a petition from Col. Titus, requesting a share of the wharfage collected from his river front, the property of the city in front of his land having been washed away. Referred to the Landing Committee.

Alderman Passmore offered a petition from John W. Fowler and others, and moved its reference to the Improvement Committee. Several other petitions were also presented by the same, and were referred to the proper committees.

Alderman McDavitt presented a petition from the First Methodist Church, signed by S. H. Duncan and others, trustees, praying that the parsonage of that church be granted an immunity from taxation, alleging that other parsonages in the city are not taxed.

Received, and, on motion, the prayer was granted.

A petition of Mr. Folwell to have his tax assessment abated, led to a sharp debate. Alderman Passmore insisted that these petitions for abatement of taxes were all out of order, as the law explicitly sets forth that the Tax Collector shall advertise that all parties who are dissatisfied with their assessments shall come up and complain of them to him and W. R. Harris. In the case of Michael Hurley he recommends indisc

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, November 6, 1868.

FINANCE.

There is no diminution in the offerings of exchange, and our discount houses report an active money market. The bills taken at one bank, upon the East alone, have averaged $1,000,000 per day during the week, and when we state that there are two or three of our banks each of which do business to nearly the same amount, some estimate can be formed of the amount of exchange taken daily. Money is close, not only here but elsewhere. All the Eastern and Western cities are complaining of the stringency. The demand for exchange is very fair, and comes from all classes of the business community, but more especially from the dry goods dealers. Rates are steady. Eastern bills are taken at ¾ discount, and sold at par to ¼ discount as to amount. New Orleans sight is taken at ¼ discount, and checking at par to ¼ premium.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 132¾, and at the close had advanced to 133¼. We quote buying at New York rates. Selling at an advance of 1@2c.

City bonds are nominally unchanged. Brokers would sell at 53@54c, but want to buy at 53@53½c. There were no transactions.

City scrip is quiet. Dealers are generally well supplied and would not take any amount at over 78c, while 80c would possibly be paid for small pieces. Selling by brokers at 82@83c.

County warrants are firm, with no sales reported. Speculators buy at 64@65c. Selling at 66@68c in sums to suit.

Police and school scrip are unchanged since yesterday.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market was steady at the opening, to-day; Uplands, 11½d; Orleans, 11½d, and was firm at 1:30 p.m. Sales 15,000 bales. Week's sales, 121,000 bales. Of this amount 27,000 were taken for export, and 26,000 by speculators. Stock, 426,000 bales, of which 48,000 is American. The New York market opened inactive, with prices drooping, but not quotably lower. At noon it was dull, and had declined; Low Middlings nominally, 24½c; Uplands, 25c; Orleans, 25½c; Good Middlings, 26½c. At 2 p.m. the demand was moderate at unchanged prices. Sales, 1800 bales. No later dispatch received. In New Orleans at the opening the market was quiet but steady at 23½c for Middlings.

Our market was quiet, with lighter sales than on any day during the week. The advices from the East depressed the market, which was not as good as yesterday by ¼@¼c, although holders did not show any eagerness to make concessions. The stock is considerably reduced, and receipts are falling off instead of increasing as was anticipated by buyers, most of whom looked for a rush of the staple about this time. We predict, however, a long cotton season. Our planters have already sent forward nearly enough to pay their advances, and will, we think, send in the future only enough at a time to supply immediate wants, and should prices not go up we look for no increase in receipts during the season. The loss of much of the staple raised upon the Arkansas river will be seriously felt by this market during the season, and some prompt measures should be adopted to induce it to come here. We learn that cotton is now taken from that river to New Orleans at $2 50 per bale, while the same freight is charged to this point. This fact alone is enough to drive away the trade of that section, and it should be remedied immediately. We quote the market as follows:

Ordinary	21 @—
Good Ordinary	21½@—
Low Middlings	22 @—
Middlings	23½@—
Strict Middlings	24 @23½
Good Middlings	24 @—

COTTON STATEMENT.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, November 6, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	1,751	
Received previously	50,089	50,273
		50,320
Exported to-day	771	
Exported previously	44,999	45,770
Stock on hand to-day, 12 m		4,550

TRADE.

Business to-day was active in all its various branches, and prices were firm. The rapid advance in meats has been a matter of no little astonishment to every one just on the eve of the new killing season, but it is not probable that prices will long remain as they are. We learn that planters are very generally engaged in sowing wheat. We hope that a large breadth of land will be devoted to this cereal, and that at least enough will be raised to supply our wants next season. It was supposed that the crop during the past season was a large one, but the result did not justify any such conclusion. Our mills had to cease grinding almost at the very commencement of the season. At least four times the area should be planted in order to supply the wants of our own section, and we sincerely trust that it will be done.

In 1866 we imported from Russia goods to the amount of 1,433,078 rubles, and in 1861 1,262,986 rubles. We exported to Russia in 1866 2,247,200 rubles, and in 1867 4,603,551 rubles, the chief increase in our exports being in cotton and petroleum, but enough of these to double the total. This amount is steadily increasing—in 1855 our imports from Russia were 25,000 rubles, and our exports to Russia only 145,000. The chief exports from Russia to the United States in 1867 were: Hemp, linen cloths, ropes and cables, horsehair, bristles, woods, sheet iron, wool, rags, flax, hats and Russia Leather. The chief imports from the United States in 1867 were: Cotton, petroleum, sugar, wines, apothecaries' materials, white resin, dyewoods, dye extracts, precious woods, machines, wrought iron work, clays.

The Missouri standard for a bushel of oats is 35 pounds; that of Illinois is 32 pounds to the bushel. The Board of Trade of St. Louis have recently adopted the Illinois standard, thus making the Illinois and St. Louis markets uniform.

The Chicago Pork Packers' Association has resolved that each packer shall hereafter brand his own name upon each barrel of mess pork, instead of the word "standard," as formerly. Hereafter those who pack bad meat will get the credit of it.

Northern India is again threatened with a famine that may revive the recent terrible scenes in Orissa, where two millions of people died of starvation. There was scarcely any hot weather in May and June, and the rains which began a month before the usual time, have done immense damage. The rice crops, including those which have been sown a second time, are ruined. Orissa, and all the district between Calcutta and the sea, have been deluged. Yet, while this superabundance of moisture has fallen on the coast, the central districts are suffering still more from drouth. The price of bread has greatly advanced already.

In lower Bengal the crops have suffered from too much rain, while up in Behar they are suffering from too little.

GENERAL MARKETS.

APPLES—Market amply supplied, and prices irregular, ranging from $4 50@7 per bbl, as to quality.

BEANS—Navy are held at $1 50@5 per bushel.

BRAN—Light stock with only a moderate demand. On levee, $21@25 per ton. From store, $27@30.

BAGGING—Stock fair and market dull; 1¾ lb Kentucky, 16@17½c; 2lb, Kentucky, 23@24c. No demand for India—nominally, 26c.

BACON—Stock light and prices higher and firm. We quote clear sides by the cask at 18½ clear rib sides, 18@18½c; 15 casks were sold today at 18c; shoulders, 14@14½c; new breakfast bacon, 20@21c; sugar cured shoulders, 16@16½c; sugar cured hams, plain, 20@22½c; plain hams, 18@19c; sugar cured canvassed, 19@21c.

BULK MEATS—One or two lots only received. Clear sides held at 17c.

BUTTER—Large stock and prices weak. Choice Western 40@44c; good 35@38c; inferior not in demand.

CHEESE—Fair stock and demand. Factory 17½@—c; N. D. 17½@18c; W. R. 16½@17½c.

CORN—Very light stock and good demand. Old shelled in lots, 90c@$1; new do 80@90c; ear corn in sacks, 75c on levee.

CORN MEAL—Dull and lower; $4 60 delivered, and $4 75 in a small way.

CHICKENS—Market bare—nominally, $4@5 25 per dozen as to size.

EGGS—Better supply. Firm at 30@35c.

CATTLE—The market is well supplied with fair demand for choice at 6@7c; inferior 4@5 c.

FRUIT—Rather dull. Apples 6@7c; peaches 9@10c.

FLOUR—The market is dull and prices unsettled and irregular. Superfine choice, $8 00@12 50. Stock large.

HAY—Sales on levee at $24@25. Held in store at $1 40@1 50 per 100.

HIDES—Receipts light. Dry flint, 24@25c.

HOGS—Stock fully equal to the demand. Selling at prime gross. Dressed hogs, 12@14c.

IRON TIES—There is a fair stock on hand, with good demand. Selling at 7¼@7½c, as to size of tie.

LARD—Stock fair. Kegs, 20@21c; tierces, 18½@19c.

LIME—Fair stock and demand. Cave and Alabama $1 75@2; Eureka $2@2 25.

MESS PORK—Very light stock. Firm at $22@22 25 in lots, and jobbing at $22 50.

MOLASSES—Stock light with very fair demand. We quote New Orleans syrups 80@85c; Eastern syrups, 55@60c; Lake barrels 5c higher.

MACKEREL—New kits No. 1 $2 75@3 00; No. 2, $2 50@2 70; No. 3, $2 25@2 50.

NAILS—Prices steady; rates, $5 30@5 40.

OATS—Good stock on hand. Selling on levee at 58@60c, in a small way from store, 65c.

OILS—Pool oil, 85@90c; lard oil, $1 40@1 75; linseed, $1 20@1 40.

ONIONS—Stock light. Choice are held at $1 75@2 per bushel; inferior $1 40@1 50.

POTATOES—Dull country in barrels, $1 50@2; in sacks, $1 25@1 20 per bushel. Prices are weak. Sweet potatoes 60@75c per bushel from wagons.

ROPE—No demand—nominally selling 20c per lb.

SUGAR—Stock very light. New Louisiana, 16@16½c; Island sugars, 14@16c; coffee sugars, 15@17c. All refined sugars are firm and scarce.

SALT—Prices steady. Held at $2 10@3 75 per bbl for 280 lbs; 7 bushel barrels, $1 10@1 25; Liverpool sack, coarse and fine, $2@2 25.

TIMOTHY—Very little demand. Held at $3@5 per bushel.

TAR—In kegs, per dozen, $5@6.

TURKEYS—Only a few in market. Held at $15@18.

TOBACCO—The market is moderately active for all kinds of manufactured tobacco and prices are steady.

WHISKY—The stock is fair and prices lower. High wines, $1 10; common whisky, 90@95c; proof, $1 30@1 40; imitation Bourbon, $1 20; bourbon, $1 75@3; genuine Robinson county, $2@3.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company—U. S. Mail Line.

CITY OF ALTON.....Wm. Thompson master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on
THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 5 p.m.
nov7 1t F. M. CALVERT, agent.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Packet
OZARK.....H. Blanchett, Master
This fine passenger packet will leave as above, on
MONDAY, 9th inst, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
nov8 4t 304 Front st., Mosby Block.

FOR LOUISVILLE.

For Cairo, Evansville and Louisville.
AGNES.....Scott master
This new and magnificent passenger steamer will leave
THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
nov7 1t 6 Jefferson street.

Regular Memphis and Louisville Packet—For Cairo, Evansville and Louisville.
LINTON.....Le Ware master
This new and magnificent low-pressure steamer will leave
SATURDAY, 7th inst., at 5 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE,
nov6 2t 254 Front street.

FOR VICKSBURG.

Regular St. Louis, Memphis and Vicksburg United States Mail Packet—For Vicksburg.
RUBICON.....Blake, Master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave as above on
THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov7 1t No. 7½ Madison street.

Regular Memphis and Vicksburg U. S. Mail Packet.
COMMERCIAL.....Edson master
This elegant and swift steamer will leave as above
SATURDAY, 7th inst., at 5 p.m.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
nov6 3t No. 250 Front Row.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Regular Memphis and White River Packet.
DES ARC.....John D. Elliott master
This fine passenger packet leaves for the above on
MONDAY, 9th inst., at 5 p.m.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
Dave Hukill, Passenger Agent. 6 Jefferson street.
nov7 3t

Memphis and White River U.S. Mail Packet Co.
MAYFLOWER.....Ashford master
This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,
SATURDAY, 7th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov6 3t Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

Memphis and White River U.S. Mail Packet Co.
MAYFLOWER.....Ashford master
This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,
SATURDAY, 7th inst., at 5 p.m.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
J. A. Sayers, Passenger Agent. No. 250 Front Row.
nov6 3t

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
DARLING.....Lew Kates master
This elegant and fast passenger steamer will leave
THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 5 p.m.
JAS. T. BOURNE & Co., Agents,
nov7 1t No. 12 Jefferson street.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
DARLING.....Lew Kates master
This superb passenger steamer will leave as above on
THIS DAY, 7th inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov7 1t No. 7½ Madison st.

Regular Memphis and Cincinnati Packet.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
LOUISA.....Thos. Balius master
This superb passenger steamer will leave as above on
SATURDAY, 7th inst., at 5 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
nov6 2t 254 Front street.

"Old Reliable" Memphis and White River U.S. Mail Packet Company, Semi-Weekly Line.

THE splendid side-wheel steamers LIBERTY No. 2, and MAYFLOWER, will form a Semi-Weekly line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock p.m., connecting at Devall's Bluff with trains of the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs. Returning, will leave Jacksonport every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a.m., and Devall's Bluff every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock m.
JOHN B. DAVIS,
Supt U. and W. R. Pckt. Co.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
No. 250 Front Row.

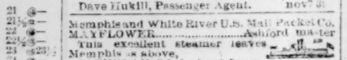
Card Rates Memphis and White River Packet Company.

FROM MEMPHIS —TO—	Per 100 pounds	Dry Barrels	Shks.	Whisky	M. Mackerel	Corn, Oats and Bran
Des Arc*	35	50	60	75	1 00	1 25
Augusta, Searcy,*	40	60	75	1 00	1 25	1 50
Grand Glaze, Jacksonport,*...	50	75	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 75
Powhattan, Pocahontas*.....	60	75	1 25	1 50	2 00	2 75

*And all Way Landings.
JOHN B. DAVIS, Superintendent.
oc29 tf LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
No. 250 Front Row.

Regular Memphis and Vicksburg United States Mail Packet.

THE ELEGANT STEAMER



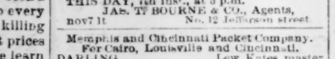
COMMERCIAL

CAPTAIN JOHN EDSON,

WILL leave Memphis on SATURDAY, November 7th, for Vicksburg and the Bends, and will continue regularly in the trade, leaving there every Saturday, and Vicksburg for Memphis every Tuesday. Strict attention will be paid to all way business in the Bends.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents.
oc29 tf No. 250 Front Row.

Regular Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans Packets.

THE ELEGANT STEAMERS



RUTH.....Captain Rush Pegram.
—AND—
LADY GAY...Captain John Burke.

One of the above packets will leave Memphis for New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 p.m., or on the arrival of the trains.
RICHARD W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent,
oc28 1w 305 Front street.

FOR MOUND CITY.

STEAMER PEOSTA LEAVES every day for Mound City at 7½ a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. Leaves Mound City every day at 6½ a.m., 9 a.m., 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. Landing at foot of Washington street.
MARK R. CREEK,
ly1l Master.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad

To MADISON AND LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a.m.
Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Memphis at 1 o'clock p.m.
JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
oc2 General Superintendent.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Cairo accom'n, daily, except Sunday	4:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.
Through Mail, Saturday, August 16, 1868.		

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. aug16

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6:30 p.m.	12:40 p.m.
Through Express	10:50 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
(This train does not leave Saturdays.)		
Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sunday) at		6:00 a.m.
Somerville Accommodation daily (except Sunday)	8:25 a.m.	6:10 p.m.

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. sep13

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express, R. R. time	6:30 a.m.	2:45 p.m.
" City time	5:10 p.m.	
Night Express, R. R. time	3:15 p.m.	5:30 a.m
" City time	2:55 p.m.	

HUMBOLDT ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Memphis, Railroad time	4:30 p.m	
" " City time	4:10 p.m	
Arrive	9:30 a.m	

Ticket offices No. 277½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

MEMPHIS, November 7.—Weather warm and cloudy and our nights are quite cool. The river at this point varies very little, but is slowly receding—so slowly as barely to be noticeable. It is not less than twenty feet below high water mark. From this point to Cairo 6½ to 7 feet is found. Between Cairo and St. Louis 5½ feet is said to be the channel depth. The lower Ohio has 3½ feet to Portland, but the rise has reached that point, and an improvement may be looked for. The *Courier*, of Thursday, says: "The river rose one inch at this point yesterday, and was still rising slowly last evening, with three feet seven inches in the canal and one foot seven inches in the chute, and five feet large on Portland bar. The rise in the Allegheny has about run out, and the river at Pittsburg was reported falling at noon yesterday. The latest arrivals from the lower Ohio report the channel cutting out, with five feet at Flint Island, three feet five inches at French Island, and three feet six inches at Walker's bar.

Arrivals.

Steamer Same Hale, Cincinnati.
" Cornelia, St. Louis.

Departures.

Steamer Cornelia, New Orleans.
" City of Cairo, St. Louis.
" Romeo, Evansville.
" Natoma, Friar's Point.
" Argos, St. Francis River.

In Port.

Darling, Sam Hale, Linton, Louisa, Agnes, Mayflower.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cotton did not move as lively on the wharf yesterday as was expected, and we fear that some of our upward bound packets will leave to-morrow with less than they can carry.

Capt. Tom Bowman, of the Mollie Hambleton, left for Louisville yesterday to bring his new packet St. Francis over the falls on the present rise.

The new ferryboat of Capt. Mark Cheek will be ready for business on Sunday, and will make a trial trip to-day. She will no doubt prove a clipper.

Ben Clark has gone East on a trip of recreation, and will not resume his duties as Treasurer of the Packet Company at this point for some time yet. Meanwhile ex-Mayor Lofland fills the position.

Capt. John Adams has purchased the Gunboat at St. Louis for $8000, and will put her in the Arkansas line.

The Mississippi is rising at St. Paul.

The Omaha line of packets will desert the Missouri and load at St. Louis in turn for New Orleans. The Columbian is the next one of this line down.

The Capt. Robeson will pass down to-day for Vicksburg and the bends. Capt. Wm. Blake is master, and Al Grissom is clerk.

The Darling did not get away last night, but will leave at 5 p.m. this evening. She will not be delayed, as the Ohio is rising. Capt. Lew Kates is master, and Mr. Powe., a popular officer, is his clerk.

The Romeo left last night for Evansville with nearly 700 bales of cotton.

The Cornelia passed down last night. She found but five and a half feet water at Island 34.

The Agnes, Capt. Scott, will get away to-day for Louisville. She leaves at 5 p.m., and being light, will go through O. K.

The Belle Lee comes out of the Ohio flying light. She refuses freight.

The Argonaut has left Louisville for this port.

The Nick Longworth leaves Portland to-day for New Orleans.

The Norman is loading at Louisville for White river, and the Tempest has gone on the ways.

Capt. Irvine, of the Longworth, is at the St. Joseph Infirmary at Louisville. His health is very bad.

The Des Arc, Capt. Elliott, is the Monday packet for all points on White river, leaving promptly at 5 p.m. on that day.

The splendid City of Alton, with the clever and untiring Capt. Wm. Thompson on the roof, backs out to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. Jim White is her clerk. She makes all connections for points North and East.

Flem Calvert will make another shipment of cotton to Alaska in a few days, his last venture proving a success.

The levee near the St. Louis Wharfboat is rapidly caving away. Our city fathers should see to it immediately. A large piece has recently gone there, carrying paving stones along with it.

The U. S. mail packet Mayflower, Capt. Ashford, with Charley Smithers at the desk, leaves to-day for White river, making close connection with the Little Rock trains and with the Fairy Queen for points above. She is an elegant passenger steamer, and her table is unexceptionable, under the careful eyes of Wm. Griffith, her steward.

The Linton, Capt. Lee Ware, will back out to-day for Louisville and all way landings. She has nearly a full cargo engaged.

The Louisa, Capt. Ballus, is now loading, and will leave for Cincinnati this evening. She is light and will go through easily.

A foolish rumor upon our streets yesterday about the steamer Mississippi, created some uneasiness. The party who started it had better keep dark. Should he be found there will be a funeral at his house.

The fine steamer Commercial came in yesterday so handsomely furnished up as hardly to be recognizable. She is now good as new and will make a splendid Vicksburg packet. She has been overhauled from pilot house to kelson, and the elegant furniture of the Rowena has been transferred to her, making her one of the best passenger packets on the river. We hope that our merchants will do all that lies in their power to support this packet, and we know that the planters in the bends will rejoice at her entrance into the trade. Capt. John J. Edson, her commander, has already established a reputation with them as a prompt and reliable officer. Jimmy Thompson, her chief clerk, as well as Alex Waddell, his assistant, have legions of friends all along the river and will make the "old reliable" an institution of which any trade might be proud. The Commercial, always famous for good living, will still maintain her reputation on that score under the direction of Dan. Crutze, who has no superior on the river. She leaves to-day at 5 p.m. on her first trip.

The Ozark backs out on Monday for all points on the Arkansas river. Blasdell is her master.

John Shannon, a well-known Upper Mississippi river pilot, has been trundling a wheelbarrow at Dubuque against time. He walked and rolled the barrow a distance of four miles in forty-seven minutes, after betting that he could do it in one hour and ten minutes. John is one of the best pilots on the river, but has been out of a berth all summer.

A reward of $100 will be paid for such information as will lead to the name of the infamous scoundrel who started the report in our city yesterday concerning the steamer Mississippi.

They are building a boat at Pittsburg for some South American river. Our reputation in that country as boat builders will soon be ruined.

The New Jackson, with 500 bales of cotton, struck a rock and sunk in Flint river, Georgia, five miles below Newton, a few days ago.

Four hundred tons of iron have been recovered from the sunken wreck of the rebel ram Merrimac, in Norfolk harbor.

The United States Circuit Court of St Louis has ordered the steamer Great Republic to be sold, on twenty days' notice to be published in Cincinnati, Pittsburg and St. Louis, for one-half cash and balance in six months. There are a number of libels and petitions filed against her in that court.

TRANSPORTATION.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

NEW FREIGHT ARRANGEMENTS

MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS ARE INformed that a

JOINT FREIGHT TARIFF

Has been arranged between Memphis and Stations on the MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD, by which Freights are delivered at those points

Without Change of Cars or Transfer

The inconvenience and delays heretofore existing will be obviated by this arrangement, and we are satisfied will prove of GREAT IMPORTANCE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

Tariffs and other information can be had by application at 275½ Main street, or at the Depot.
A. S. LIVERMORE,
nov1 1m General Superintendent.

Quickest Route to New York

—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.

Fall Schedule, September 13, 1868

Double Daily Through Trains

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	5:10 a.m.	2:55 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	5:30 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:40 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon.	11:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:00 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:30 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:15 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	3:00 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	4:00 p.m.

oth Trains connect for Nashville.

The 3:55 p.m. connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates,

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 247½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street.

Baggage Checked at Depot by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. sep13

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

Open to Madison

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMber 30th, 1868, this Division of this Road will run regularly as follows:

GOING WEST—Leaves Hopefield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and arrive at Madison at 1 o'clock p.m.

COMING EAST—Leaves Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.; arrive at Hopefield at 1 o'clock p.m., and Memphis at 4:30 p.m.

The ferryboat Nevada leaves the foot of Union street.

Tickets for sale at all the Railroad Ticket offices in the city.

Freights for Madison or way stations received by P. S. Patterson & Co., at their Wharf-boat, foot of Union street.

Freight to Way Stations must be prepaid.

Office of Road, No. 12 Jefferson street.
au29 tf J. W. ROBERTSON, Gen. Sup't.

THROUGH COTTON ROUTE.

Shortest, Quickest, Best---Via Memphis and Charleston Railroad and its Connections.

RATE ON COTTON PER 100 LBS.

From Memphis to	NORFOLK. Via Comp.	Via Comp.	CHARLESTON. Via Comp.	Via Uncomp.
New York	$1 30	$1 65	$1 30	$1 65
Boston	1 58	1 75	—	—
Providence	1 58	1 75	—	—
Philadelphia	1 22	1 55	1 22	1 55
Baltimore	1 14	1 45	1 14	1 45
Petersburg	—	—	—	—
Richmond	92	1 17	—	—
Norfolk	1 00	1 22	—	—
Carr's Fork	—	—	85	1 25

This line gives Shippers advantage of TWO ROUTES.

For through Bills Lading or information apply to F. SIBLEY TALLY, General Agent, 275 Main street, or A. J. LOVE, Agent at the Depot.

Claims for LOSS OR DAMAGE PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

W. J. ROSS, General Superintendent,
Memphis and Charleston R. R.
JOS. C. LOPEZ, General Freight Agent,
Memphis and Charleston R. R. oct10

MEMPHIS & ARKANSAS RIVER

Packet Comp'y.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an organization has been effected under a charter granted by the Legislature of Tennessee, November 17, 1866, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," and

JOHN D. ADAMS,
I. M. TEBBETTS,
JAMES LAWSON,
M. L. HAINES,
HARRISON BLASDEL,
} Directors.

The Line of Boats known as the "Memphis and Arkansas River U. S. Mail Packet Company," is merged in the chartered company.

JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
J. M. TEBBETTS, Secretary.

☞ The following boats will each make a trip a week until the new boats of the Company, now being built, are finished: leaving MEMPHIS as heretofore, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6 o'clock p.m:

Thursday, St'r W. A. Caldwell, Haines Master.

Monday, Steamer Ozark, Nowland, Master.

Connecting at Little Rock with the steamers Van Buren, Fort Smith and Governess, for all points above, as high as Fort Gibson.

From the 1st to the 10th of November the new boats will be finished, and the Company will then run four boats from Memphis through to Fort Smith, giving direct communication with all points on the river, the Arkansas river now being in good navigable condition. Passengers and freight are put through to all points on the river without delay, and at reasonable rates.

All persons shipping freight for any point on the Arkansas river from North or East of Memphis, should have their goods consigned to JNO. D. ADAMS, Memphis. Merchandise shipped from New Orleans should be consigned to W. W. JOHNSON, Napoleon, Ark.

JNO. D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
sep26 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packets,

MAGENTA

Capt. J. FRANK HICKS; Clerk, JOHN BROOKS

MISSISSIPPI,

Capt. NAT S. GREEN; Clerk, S. COOK CREIGHTON

ONE of these fine Packets will leave Memphis for New Orleans

Every Wednesday, Commencing on September 16th, and every Wednesday thereafter throughout the Season.

Their Cotton capacity is unsurpassed, while in all things necessary to make up splendid Passenger Packets, they are unequaled upon the river.

MART WALT & CO., Agents.
No. 272 Front street.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
No. 250 Front Row.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
au23 tf Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALGEO & CO.,

[Successors to SMITH & LEECH,]

Rectifiers, Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

No. 342 SECOND STREET,

Memphis, - - - Tennessee.

OUR apparatus for the rectification of spirits are all new—the most complete and extensive of any establishment west of New York. We are now prepared to furnish a first-class article of

PURE SPIRITS,
COLOGNE SPIRITS,
ALCOHOL, Full Strength.

A full supply of low grades Whiskies always on hand at lowest rates. Also a full line of Copper Distilled and Bourbon Whiskies, to which we call the attention of Wholesale Buyers. oct8

WOLFE'S

Schiedam Schnapps.

THE above Medicinal Beverage is manufactured by the proprietor, at his distillery, in Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medicinal use.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians, indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper-berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effect produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons in the West, the South, and Southwest are peculiarly liable—the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS will be found absolutely infallible; while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature on the label. For sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants.

UDOLPH WOLFE.
Sole Manufacturer and Importer.
ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
MANSFILD & HIGBEE,
sep11 eod2 Agents, Memphis

LUMBER, ETC.

Lumber, Lumber.

OLDEST lumber merchants in the South Yard established in Memphis 1847. Building Material of all kinds. Dressed and rough Flooring, Doors, Shingles, Ceiling, Blinds, Laths, Weatherboarding, Glazed Sash, Fencing. We don't intend to be undersold. Yard and office foot Washington street, near river.
sep15 dawtm M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN.

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD.

CUBBINS, CUNN & COOVER

161, 163 and 165 Washington St.,

MEMPHIS, : TENNESSEE.

BUILDING AND FRAMING LUMBER OF all kinds. Sash, Doors, Blinds, Newel Post and Caps, Balusters and Railing, Lattice, Pailings, Laths, Shingles and a choice lot of Seasoned Gum, Walnut, Cypress, Yellow Pine and Poplar, Flooring, Ceiling and Weather Boarding, for

Sale Cheaper than ever Offered Before.

☞ Planing, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Tenoning and Mortising, done to order. sep16 2m

MUSICAL.

LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS AND ORGANS.

317 | F. KATZENBACH. | 317

MAIN STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Sole Agent for Steinway & Sons and other First class Piano-makers. Also for Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, and their cheaper Metropolitan Organs, suitable for Church and Parlor.

EVERY INSTRUMENT GUARANTEED for from 5 to 10 years.
Good Second-hand Pianos from $100 to $300.
SHEET MUSIC and Musical Merchandize generally.
Frames made to order.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue and Price List. oc22

TRUST SALE.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of the authority vested in me by Deed of Trust executed to me by James D. Roffe on the 4th day of December, 1867, to secure the payment of certain debts therein specified, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 62, pages 526 and 527, I will, on

Saturday, the 5th Day of December, 1868,

At 10 o'clock a.m., at the northwest corner of Main and Vance streets, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, an undivided one-half interest in the following described lot or parcel of land in the city of Memphis, to-wit: The south part of block No. 27: Beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of Main and Vance streets; thence north with the west side of Main street (100 feet) to a stake; thence west and parallel with Vance street 150 feet to a stake; thence south and parallel with Main street 100 feet to the north side of Vance street; thence east with Vance street 150 feet to the beginning. Equity of redemption waived, and the title believed to be good, but I convey only as Trustee. JOHN JOHNSTON, Trustee.
November 2, 1868. nov3

Marshal's Sale.

Wm. Cornwall vs. Amelia Cornwall. In Chancery, No. 21,926.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1868,

About the hour of 11 o'clock a.m., sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the courthouse of this county, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, for equal instalments of the purchase money, all that tract or parcel of land, lying and situated in the city of Louisville and State of Kentucky, beginning at the northwest corner of Washington and Ferry streets; thence running northwardly with Ferry street 177 feet to Beargrass creek or Water street; thence with said creek or Water street westwardly 113 feet to an alley; thence northwardly with said alley 177 feet to Washington street; thence eastwardly with Washington street 113 feet to the beginning, together with all the machinery, engines, fixtures, tanks, tubs, etc., used with and in said property known as the Candles and Soap Factory of Cornwall & Bro.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security. F. C. WELMAS,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD, } oct28 tds

TRUSTEE SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Wm. H. Fly on the 30th day of March, A.D. 1859, to John D. Trosper, Trustee, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes payable as follows, to-wit: One note for six thousand dollars, due and payable to Cat